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ANDROPOV ECONOMIC REFORMS PROGRAM CRITICIZED

AU221038 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Text] Tirana, August 22 (ATA) "ZERI I POPULLIT" writes in one of its articles that the new Kremlin chief, Andropov, just like his predecessors, Khrushchev and Brezhnev, has unfolded the ragged flag of reforms, in his effort to save the crippled Soviet economy. During the 9 months of his career at the head of Kremlin, he has missed no chance to repeat the out-dated refrain of reforms. On his proposal, the Central Committee of the Soviet revisionist party and the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, as the news agencies report, adopted the new decision on an "experimental reform", which will be put into practise starting from January 1, 1984. The "Hungarian model" of running the economy will be experimented in the Soviet Union, the model which is an offspring of that mess that Andropov himself contributed to create.

Andropov calls for reforms, "ZERI I POPULLIT" stresses because the crisis of the Soviet economy keeps deepening. Above all, the crisis of the food-stuff articles is making havoc. The mass consumer goods such as meat, milk etc. are lacking in the market. In the face of this situation and the increasing discontent of the working masses, who experience the consequences of this crisis on their shoulders Kremlin has no way out but to launch hope-giving balloons of reforms. Naturally the Soviet people are fed up with reforms and former security chief, Andropov, knows better than anybody else their opinion. It is precisely for this that the Moscow revisionists are trying to present the Andropov-reformism as a new phenomenon. In reality, only its label is new, its content is as capitalist and regressive as all the offsprings of the Soviet revisionism.

The newspaper writes further on that the Kremlin officials explain all the evils of the economic downfall with the "inconsistency" of the implementation of the integrating capitalist processes. That is why they have begun the work to deepen these processes in all the fields and at all levels, in the entire structure and superstructure of restored capitalism. This is their strategy of perfecting the "developed socialism" and its "strategue" [as received] has been proclaimed Yuri Andropov. Andropov's supporters are making now other further steps towards the decentralisation of the Soviet economy and the further liberalization of its relations. This liberalization extends to the field of production and that of distribution, to the small units and the big economic complexes, it always serves the increase of the profits and the productivity on the basis of the broader use of the free market. Naturally "Hungarian model", which will be experimented, serves only as springboard to implement in a broader way the contemporary methods of the capitalist management of the Soviet economy, to carry further the process of the capitalist integration on the national and international level.

In conclusion, the newspaper writes that the Andropov's hysteria of reforms is a product of the hopeless situation of the Soviet capitalist economy. But everyone knows now that the crisis which the Soviet economy is undergoing today is a result of those antirevolutionary, capitalist reforms implemented by the renegades of Marxism-Leninism, Khrushchevites and who set the seal of the restoration of capitalism in the Soviet Union. The reforms of Andropov, who has undertaken the mission of perfecting them, will bring but greater failures. This is the known destiny of the capitalist reforms.

SOVIET INVASION OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA CONDEMNED

AU211422 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 21 Aug 83

[Text] Tirana, August 21 (ATA) The Albanian newspapers "ZERI I POPULLIT" "BASHKIMI" and "LUFTETARI" carry in today's issues editorials and articles on occasion of the 15th anniversary of the occupation of Czechoslovakia. "ZERI I POPULLIT" writes in its editorial:

The occupation of Czechoslovakia 15 years ago, on August 21,1968 has been put in the political calendar along those dates that mark attacks, aggressions and occupations and which leave bloody stains in the history of mankind. A relatively long period has passed by since this barbarous act was carried out which trampled underfoot brutally the honour and soveriegnty of a people and country, and still the upset caused by this barbarous aggression in all the progressive world has not yet not died out and passed, because the tanks that rushed in Prague are found today in many other countries, they are in Afghanistan, Middle East, Africa etc, The Czechoslovak tragedy would be the beginning of the later tragedies that Soviet social imperialism had to play in various regions of the world.

The Albanian people, who have experienced bitterly the foreign aggressions, attacks, the blockades and pressures, were among the first to raise the voice of protest against this grave crime. At the same time, they denounced not only the occupiers but also the revisionist clique of Dubcek, which left their people in the lurch, entering in filthy bargainings. In the statement of the Central Committee of the PLA [Party of Labor of Albania] and of the Albanian Government of August 23, 1968, on the aggression of the Soviet social imperialists and their satellites against the Czechoslovak people, this vile action of the Soviet revisionists was stigmatized with its real name: "Fascist-type aggression". Further on it stressed "after this wilful aggression, no one in the world can have the slightest faith in the Soviet revisionist leadership. It is the greatest warning for the Soviet people, the peoples of Europe and all over the world on the danger of the revisionist counter-revolutionary clique ruling in the Soviet Union today, on its imperialist and fascist aims and methods to dominate the peoples".

During these 15 years that have elapsed since August 21, 1968, since the day of the aggression of the Soviet social imperialists and their stooges of the Warsaw Treaty against Czechoslovakia, life has incontestibly testified to the correctness of the analysis of the Party of Labour of Albania and Comrade Enver Hoxha on the oppressive, neocolonialist and predatory nature of Soviet social-imperialism, to the great threat it menaces, along the other superpower, American imperialism, to the cause of socialism freedom and independence of the peoples. The present international events are proving that the hegemonic policy of expansion to establish world domination as well as the adventurous course of preparing and stirring up the war are the main features of Soviet social-imperialism. The traces of its global strategy which claims distinction for its very aggressive ways of application, are found everywhere in the world, everywhere where there are hot beds, everywhere where intrigues and plots are hatched up against freedom and independence of the other people. At the 8th congress of the party Comrade Enver Hoxha stressed: "Beginning with the occupation of Czechoslovakia, the policy of the Soviet Union has gradually assumed a pronounced militarist character which is expressed in the use of military force to realize its expansionist aims. Its military interventions followed one another. After Czechoslovakia came Angola, Yemen, Ethiopia, Eritrea, into which the Soviets intervened by third parties.

Finally came Afghanistan. Afghanistan marked the commencement of the great march of Soviet social-imperialism towards the south, where the world's greatest resources of energy are found, together with the most important strategic junctions and the fields where the most acute imperialist rivalries collide with one another."

In the chronology of events which mark the road of Soviet social-imperialism, the aggression against Afghanistan holds an important place just as the occupation of Czechoslovakia 15 years ago. Afghanistan, this Asian country, which is not a member of the Warsaw Treaty, under the pretext of the internationalist aid, is for almost three years now under the pressure of the heavy boot of the occupiers. This occupation army which will allegedly "withdraw as soon as it will accomplish its internationalist duty," has been nailed down in the mountains and valleys of Afghanistan. The Afghan soil is scorching more and more the uninvited guests. Both Prague and Kabul have made the social-imperialist Soviet Union be exposed in the eyes of the peoples as a savage imperialist power, which openly menaces and endangers their freedom and independence.

The August 1968 events, the occupation of Czechoslovakia are a clarion-call for the enhancement of the vigilance towards the imperialists of all hues, be they American or Soviet, and others who claim for world domination and who, to all means, plot against the freedom and independence of the peoples and, for their reactionary aims, try to set the peoples against one another, to bring about conflicts and hurl the world into a new war. Under these conditions, the sole and reliable way out for the defense of honor, dignity, and national freedom is neither subjugation, nor the alliances and the acceptance of 'aids', but the reliance on one's own forces and the uncompromising struggle against these sworn enemies.

Commemorating August 21, the Albanian people are on the alert so that the enemies should never find them asleep. They condemn with determination the aggressions, be they deed of the U.S. imperialists, Soviet social-imperialists and others against the freedom and independence of the peoples.

'ECONOMIC RISK FUND' CONCEPT EXPLAINED

AU220955 Sofia BTA in English 0821 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Discharge of Economic Risk -- BTA Headline]

[Text] Sofia, August 22 (BTA) -- The new economic mechanism in Bulgaria requires a much braver, more flexible and efficient resolving of production and business matters, especially in dealing with partners abroad. This presupposes the running of risks which may bring profits but at the same time may incur losses to the economic organisation or the state, in the majority of cases to both.

As a recompense for the possible surprises in this respect, the regulations of the new economic mechanism provide for each economic organisation having an "economic risk" fund.

No such funds have been used in the previous practice, and this tied up the hands of the economic leaders and dulled their initiative. After all, the whole economy suffered for having been unable to the best results possible [as received] from the dynamically changing conjuncture in the international market or to get oriented timely to a novelty at home, within the national framework.

With the establishment of the "economic risk" fund things have changed considerably. The economic organisations and their heads were enabled to operate at a much greater swing and liberty, keeping a careful account of the risky situations, of course.

The fund is made up from deductions from the income of the economic organisation at the rate of two percent of the balance profit. Remainders of other funds are also added whenever possible and without detriment to the interests of the team as a whole and of each team member.

The means thus obtained are used to cover the expenses for organizing productions and for other activities involving higher hazards. Indemnities are also paid for defaults, incurred damages or failure to fulfil contractual obligations. Part of the fund is also resorted to in case of insufficiency of means of payment to the team. But this is a kind of a loan which has to be refunded in the next accounting period.

The economic organisations which have accumulated means in the "economic risk" fund as a surplus to the needs, can use them also to offset losses provided for in the counterplans (the plans which particularize and as a rule outstrip the state task). But it is only about the offset of losses imposed by the need to organize an extra production of consumer goods and in some cases for export as well. In case of a surplus accumulation of means in the fund, part of them can also be channelled into extensions or technical improvement of production and also for social, everyday and cultural necessities. In other words, the very "flexibility fund" should be used flexibly, without neglecting the needs of the team either.

'INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE' OF 1968 REMEMBERED

AU221304 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Aug 83 p 1

[Editorial: "The Strength of Socialist Internationalism"]

[Text] It is now 15 years since the international assistance of 5 fraternal socialist countries warded off a fatal danger from Czecholsovakia. It prevented the domestic and foreign antisocialist forces from finalizing the counterrevolution, from carrying out a retaliation for February 1948, and from again resolving the power issue -- this time, and, according to their plan, once and for all, to the detriment of the working people.

August 1968 put an end to the hopes of world imperialism to eliminate socialism in our country and to seriously weaken it on a worldwide scale. The frenzy with which the anti-communists reacted to the August events, and which they angrily express year after year, merely proves the depth of their disappointment over the fact that they did not suceed in tearing Czechoslovakia away from the family of socialist countries and dealing a serious blow to the socialist community.

The international assistance in August 1968 established decisive conditions for gradually resolving the crisis and it made it possible for the Marxist-Leninist forces in the party and society to cope with the rightwing opportunist and antisocialist elements by political means, to consolidate the country, which had been disrupted by the crisis, and to lead society along the socialist path. That was a truly historic task, which it was possible to carry out to the full after April 1969, when a new party leadership was elected and headed by Comrade Gustav Husak.

It again became evident how important it is that the party leadership include people with a deep sense of responsibility, people who consistently follow Marxism-Leninism and the principles of proletarian and socialist internationalism, people who have sound ties with the working people. An extraordinary role in the process of renewing the party's Marxist-Leninist character and activating and consolidating the entire society was played by Comrade Gustav Husak's personality.

During the 15 years since August 1968, a new generation has almost grown up. It is living in a completely different environment, one that is far removed from the class struggle that was being so tenaciously fought in our country at the time of the crisis. Nevertheless, no aspect of that struggle should be forgotten. It yielded an enduring lesson, which the party utilized in purging itself of the rightwing and antisocialist elements and on which it draws even today, in leading society in the building of an advanced socialist society under the current conditions of the international class struggle.

New or rehashed plans for liquidating socialism, for breaking up the unity of the socialist community, are constantly being born in the ideological anticommunist centers of world imperialism. What are our class adversaries counting on? Experience -- including our own experience -- shows that they are primarily speculating on our own mistakes, with a deviation from Marxism-Leninism, with our ignoring the objective laws governing social development, with a voluntarism and subjectivism in economic management and in other social spheres, with our underrating ideological work, and with our overlooking the working people's interests, and so forth. The shortcomings and mistakes cited here, which are necessarily reflected in a weakening of the party's authority, understandably always provide fertile soil for activating various dissatisfied and hostile elements that are interested in disrupting socialism.

At the CPSU Central Committee's June session, Comrade Yu. Andropov said: "Mistakes in policy must always be paid for. If the leading role of the Communist Party becomes weakened, the danger emerges of slipping onto a bourgeois reformist path of development. The connection between the party and the people disappears, and self-appointees appear in the arising vacuum and strive to play the role of interpreters of the working people's interests."

Our own experience, too, has confirmed that the first thing the domestic and foreign enemies concentrate on is the endeavor to weaken the party, to deprive it of its leading role, to tear it away from the masses, and to undermine and liquidate the working people's power. They know very well that the main guarantee of successful socialist advance in any country is precisely the existence of a Marxist-Leninist party and its ties with the masses. They realize that the party is the foundation of the political system, the guarantee of the advance of socialist democracy in which the people's creative forces can be fully asserted. It was the historic feat of our Communist Party that it succeeded in renewing its activity in the spirit of Leninist norms, in pushing through -- in a firm union with the working people -- a principled Marxist-Leninist policy that establishes the prerequisites for a further all-round advance of the entire society.

Each of the 1.5 million CPCZ members actively shares, in one way or another, in implementing the party's leading role and bears a certain responsibility for realization of the party's policy, resolving problems, eliminating shortcomings, and building advanced socialism. But this does not concern just the Communists. The cause of socialism is the cause of all the people.

The firm foundations on which the party's entire policy is based is the general line of building the advanced socialist society, which was adopted at the 14th congress and further elaborated by the 15th and 16th CPCZ congresses. This line represents a comprehensive, long-term Marxist-Leninist program for the political, economic, social, and spiritual advance of our society, a program of the domestic and foreign policy pursued by our state. It is part of the common effort of the fraternal socialist countries.

Despite the successes that we have jointly achieved in all spheres of life, despite the important revolutionary transformations our country has undergone, and despite the pride that we justly feel, we are not resting on our laurels. We are aware of the great and exacting goals that still confront us and the realization of which involves many problems; we realize that there is much that needs to be improved. We must be far more resolute than we have been in implementing the decisions that have been adopted. We must improve and perfect the planning and management of our national economy. We must proceed with greater energy in intensifying this economy. We must be still more emphatic in implementing the results of science and technology in practice and must ensure good work and the growth of social labor productivity in every sector. This is all the more important since we cannot expect the policy of discrimination, embargo, and extortion on the part of imperialism to cease.

We are not alone in the struggle for the further advance and consolidation of socialism. We are able to make use of the advantages and merits of international socialist economic integration and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other CEMA countries. It is in our vital interests to contribute toward developing this cooperation, to realize its higher forms, and to make use of the enormous scientific-technical and production potential of the socialist countries.

The unity and strength of the socialist community are becoming increasingly topical and increasingly significant internationally.

If mankind is today resolving the vitally important issues of its very existence in a tenacious struggle between the forces of peace, progress, and democracy and the forces of imperialism's warmongering circles, then the cohesion and firmness of the socialist countries is turning the balance in favor of peace and social progress. This is realized by all peace-loving and progressive people in the world, who are watching with sympathy the developments in our country. Also growing are the ranks of those people who have divergent opinions but who -- as was also shown by the world assembly of peace forces held not so long ago in Prague -- respect the socialist community, regard it as the guarantor of peace, and place their hopes in the peace policy pursued by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

The emergence and advance of the socialist community have undoubtedly changed the face of our present world and emphatically affected the correlation of forces between progress and reaction. Although development of the socialist countries has not always proceeded and does not always proceed in a straightforward way, without problems and conflicts, socialism is, on the whole being consolidated and its ideas are increasingly gaining influence on a worldwide scale. The nations are convincing themselves that socialism, social progress, and peace are inseparable.

The CPCZ regards the intensification of the unity of countries of the socialist community, and the coordination of the international peace policy, as has been consistently carried out by the Soviet Union from the moment of its establishment, as its basic task in the sphere of international affairs. The CSSR is a firm link of the socialist community. The all-round cooperation of the countries of this community and the consolidation if the unity of these countries are the most reliable guarantees of the existence and advance of socialism in our country. We, too, must contribute as much as possible toward enabling our community to enhance its economic potential and toward consolidating our security within the framework of the Warsaw Pact.

During the entire existence of our socialist republic we have felt the strength and life-giving effects of proletarian and socialist internationalism. History has taught us that socialism must be built jointly, on the basis of mutual assistance and cooperation. It has also taught us that, if necessary, it must also be collectively protected. Against the coordinated attacks of imperialism one must erect a no less coordinated collaboration of the socialist countries.

Fifteen years ago, the endeavors of the reactionary forces of imperialism to wrench power out of the hands of the Czechoslovak working people and to drive a wedge into the socialist community misfired. The counterrevolution did not take place in Czechoslovakia. Learning from historical experience, the CPCZ has consistently implemented, and will continue to implement, a principled Marxist-Leninist policy; it will firmly lead the working people toward a further advance of socialism, in the interests of peace and progress in the world.

FOREIGN MINISTER CHNOUPEK TRAVELS TO TURKEY

Departure 22 Aug

LD221016 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, left today for an official visit to Turkey. The visit is taking place at the invitation of Ilter Turkmen, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Turkey.

Arrival at Ankara

LD221541 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Ankara by air today for an official visit to Turkey. At the airport, he was welcomed by Ilter Turkmen, Turkish minister of foreign affairs, who invited Minister Chnoupek for the visit. The two ministers will discuss Czechoslovak-Turkish relations and current international problems.

Talks Begin

LD230900 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 23 Aug 83

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, who arrived in Ankara yesterday for an official visit in Turkey, has started talks with Ilter Turkmen, Turkish minister of foreign affairs, concerning Czechoslovak-Turkish relations and possibilities for their development. Both ministers noted that Czechoslovakia and Turkey conduct a useful and businesslike dialogue, which contributes not only to developing their relations but also to reviving the process of detente and the policy of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

Additional Reporting

For additional reportage on Chnoupek's visit to Turkey, see the Turkey section of the Western Europe DAILY REPORT for 23 August.

FRANTISEK ONDRICH BEGINS VISIT TO TURKEY 19 AUG

For reportage on the visit to Turkey by Frantisek Ondrich, minister-chairman of the CSSR People's Control Commission, which began 19 August, see the Turkey section of the Western Europe DAILY REPORT for 22 August.

HUSAK AWARDS CPCZ CC MEMBER FRANTISEK TESAR

LD191502 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 19 Aug 83

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, handed the Order of the Republic to Frantisek Tesar, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chief secretary of the party East Bohemian regional committee, on his 60th birthday, in Prague today. This high state distinction was awarded to him for his long-term, selfless work for the party and socialist society. Comrade Gustav Husak cordially congratulated him on behalf of the party Central Committee and on his own behalf, and praised his selfless and meritorious work in important party and public offices; he wished him many successes in his responsible activity in the development of our socialist society, good health, and satisfaction in personal life. Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, was present at the festive ceremony.

MITTAG TOAST AT KATOWICE LUNCHEON 18 AUG

AU211630 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Aug 83 p 4

[Toast by Guenter Mittag, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, at a luncheon in Katowice given by Katowice Voivoda Division General Roman Paszkowski in honor of the visiting GDR party-state delegation on 17 August]

[Text] Distinguished Comrade Henryk Jablonski, distinguished Comrade Roman Paszkowski, dear Polish comrades and friends:

Permit me on behalf of the General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR State Council Comrade Erich Honecker and of the members of the GDR party-state delegation once more to thank you for the friendly welcome in Katowice Voivodship.

Comrade Roman Paszkowski with cordial words has just described all the things which link and unite us as comrades-in-arms, and we also would like to thank him for this.

We have learned about all the achievements in Katowice Voivodship and what tasks must be solved in the near future.

Dear comrades, we would like to congratulate you from the bottom of our heart on all the things that advance you on the road to socialism.

We regard our visit to People's Poland as an expression of the fraternal relations between the GDR and the Polish People's Republic. Thus, our joint determination is being reaffirmed to further consolidate our alliance, which has proved its worth for many years.

The historic gains of socialism have created a new, durable, and indestructible basis for the relations between our two peoples, the GDR and the Polish People's Republic. It is the joint aspiration of the SED and PZPR to fashion these relations for the benefit of both states and peoples.

Important incentives for this were given with the visit of General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, to Berlin in 1982.

The GDR and the Polish People's Republic are charged with a great responsibility for securing peace in Europe which is being exposed to growing dangers as a result of the imperialist stepped-up arms and confrontation policy, particularly that of the United States. Our joint actions, in close conjunction with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community, help hold out to the European peoples a prospect for arms limitation and disarmament in line with the proposals contained in the Prague Declaration of the Warsaw Pact member states and the statement issued at the meeting of the leading pact representatives this June in Moscow.

Dear comrades and friends, we are still impressed by the rally of the miners of the Sosnowiec hard coal mining area and of the "Red Guard" coal mining district. We are filled with great respect for the vast efforts undertaken by the miners to boost coal extraction. This will help to strengthen socialism in the Polish People's Republic.

It became evident during the talks with Polish comrades and friends that multifaceted contacts and comradely cooperation exist and are successfully developing between the SED Halle Bezirk leadership and the PZPR Katowice Voivodship Committee, between state institutions, social organizations, and enterprises within the framework of partnership relations.

We are very pleasued that this year's vacation exchanges of children and youths between our two countries have also elicited a strong response in Katowice Voivodship. Certainly these thousandfold meetings will bring our young people closely together and will promote cooperation between the organizations of the FDJ and the Polish socialist youth federations.

Dear comrades, life in the GDR is being coined by the implementation of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress. In the Karl Marx Year of 1983, the republic's working people are waging a great struggle for higher achievements. The socialist competition directed by the trade unions in this context is an important factor in tapping new reserves in order to secure and gradually develop the material and cultural living standard achieved by the people, even under the conditions of a sharp international class conflict.

We wish you personally, dear comrades and friends, as well as the entire voivodship, this largest industrial center of People's Poland, from the bottom of our heart, success in coping with the tasks set forth by the PZPR.

I bid you raise the glass with me and to drink to the PZPR; the fraternal alliance between the SED and the PZPR; to our firm combat community with the CPSU and Lenin's country, with the parties and states of the socialist community; and to your health, dear Polish comrades and friends.

AXEN MEETS WITH FRENCH COMMUNIST YOUTH LEADER

LD221527 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1314 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Text] Berlin, 22 Aug (ADN) -- The GDR party and state leadership is guided by the conviction that everything must be done to ensure that never again will war emanate from German soil, Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, affirmed during a talk with Pierre Zarka, secretary general of the Communist Youth Movement of France, MJCF. Thus, the GDR resolutely opposes the planned deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe. It supports with all its might the constructive peace policy of the USSR and the other socialist countries allied with it which, through the meeting of their leading representatives in Moscow in June 1983, submitted new, acceptable proposals.

In its youth policy the SED has always been guided by the principle of trusting the young and giving them responsibility, Hermann Axen said. During the Whitsun peace manifestations attended by more than 6 million GDR citizens, the GDR young people confirmed their willingness to strengthen and to reliably protect their socialist homeland overall.

Pierre Zarka, who is in the GDR for a friendly visit at the invitation of the FDJ Central Committee, reported on the struggle of French youth against the NATO arms drive and confrontation policy. More and more young French people are heeding the MJCF's appeal to fight the planned deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe. The young are actively fighting the power of the monopolies, and for safeguarding peace, for arms limitation and disarmament. They link their fight with their commitment to fight growing youth unemployment, the lack of youth training jobs, and a future without hope.

Pierre Zarka praised the active participation of GDR youth in the shaping of advanced socialism. This shows that socialism alone offered the young a genuine future. It is this important recognition that the 300 members of the 20th friendship train from France are taking home at the end of their 3-week stay in the GDR. Their visit to Berlin helped to further deepen the fraternal relations between French progressive youth and the young GDR generation in the fight for peace and disarmament, for democracy and social progress.

The talk was attended by Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council and candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo.

Krenz Addresses Peace Meeting

LD222225 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1719 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Excerpts] Berlin 22 Aug (ADN) -- In Berlin on Monday the FDJ and the French Communist Youth Movement (MJCF) expressed their determination to marshal all their forces in the common struggle against the imperialist policy of arms buildup and confrontation. At a peace meeting in a large Berlin enterprise, attended by some 1,000 FDJ members and the MJCF delegation now visiting the GDR, Egon Krenz, the first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, said that 13 million GDR citizens signed a statement rejecting the NATO decision on missile deployment adopted in Brussels. At this year's Whitsun youth rally the call was repeated a millionfold: Europe must not become Euroshima; create peace against NATO weapons.

By its deeds in the FDJ peace drive to strengthen socialism, GDR youth supports the many peace proposals put forward by the USSR and the other socialist states. MJCF General Secretary Pierre Zarka said that the long-standing friendship between the young Communists in France and the FDJ has helped to develop their anti-imperialist solidarity and strengthen their commitment to the peace struggle. The upgrading of nuclear arms and Reagan's plan to wage a war limited to Europe threaten France and the GDR in equal measure. The will of the peoples to end the arms race and achieve disarmament is growing stronger and should be given greater emphasis. He told the meeting that, on returning to France, the young Frenchmen could tell their friends: GDR youngsters do not want war. They want disarmament as we do.

This evening the FDJ Council Secretariat will give a reception for Pierre Zarka and the participants in the 20th MJCF friendship train, who will end their visit to the GDR on Tuesday.

NEUMANN RECEIVES TANZANIAN PLANNING MINISTER

LD192008 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1447 GMT 19 Aug 83

[Text] Berlin, 19 Aug (ADN) -- The deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western European NATO states will increase the danger to peace still further, said Alfred Neumann, SED Politburo member and first deputy premier of the GDR, in Berlin today during a talk with Professor Kighoma Malima, Tanzanian minister of state for planning and economic affairs. Neumann pointed out the close connection of the imperialist arms drive and confrontation policy in Europe and the sharpening of regional conflicts in southern Africa, including the fanned by imperialism's most aggressive circles.

The two politicians underlined the need for progress in the area of disarmament and arms limitation.

They condemned the policy of aggression and destabilization of south Africa and its allies toward the frontline states. During the talk the further shaping of bilateral relations, especially in the economic area, was also discussed.

Prof Malima is in the GDR, as chairman of the Tanzanian side, to attend the second meeting of the GDR-Tanzania Joint Commission for Economic, Industrial, and Scientific-Technological Cooperation.

Minister of State Prof Kighoma Malima also met GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer today. During their friendly talk the two politicians discussed bilateral relations as well as the international situation. They condemned the policy of confrontation of imperialism's most aggressive circles which is threatening not only the life of the European peoples but is also directed against the interests of African sovereignty states.

STATE SECRETARY GYSI MEETS JORDANIAN JUDGE

AU161916 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13/14 Aug 83 p 2

[Summary] Berlin (ADN) -- "Klaus Gysi, GDR state secretary for church affairs, received Shaykh Ibrahim Kattan, supreme Islamic judge of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in Berlin. He explained the peace efforts of the GDR and of the other socialist states and informed the guest of the development of the relationship between state and church in the GDR."

Shaykh Kattan stated that he was impressed by the possibilities for religious life in the GDR and stressed the special responsibility of religious representatives for the preservation of peace. "He particularly opposed any use of nuclear weapons aimed against human life. The terrible events of Nagasaki and Hiroshima must not repeat themselves. The guest stressed the need for a further deepening of relations between the Kingdom of Jordan and the GDR as well as between the religious forces of the two countries. Retired Bishop Dr Albrecht Schoenherr and senior church counselor Christine Lewek of the Association of Evangelical Churches in the GDR also attended the meeting."

AUGUST POLITICAL PRISONER RELEASES DOWN

DW221424 Bonn DIE WELT in German 20/21 Aug 83 p 4

[Werner Kahl report]

[Text] Bonn -- The "GDR" Wednesday night prematurely released and deported to the West 40 political prisoners including 11 women. The Ministry for Inter-German Relations did not comment on the new prisoner release, just as it failed to comment on earlier actions of that nature. A spokesman stressed, however, that the actions are within the same framework as before, and also as far as "numbers" are concerned. As for last year, about 1,400 prisoners are estimated to be released in 1983. On 4 August 40 prisoners including 5 women were also transported to the FRG by bus. Compared with the same month last year the "GDR", contrary to the expectations aroused in the public, deported one-third fewer prisoners. Last year 69 and 49 prisoners, respectively, were released on 4 and 19 August.

Reports early this month claimed that the "GDR" would release in August and September soem 350 prisoners condemned to long prison terms up to life in exchange for industrial products and oil.

Bonn politicians attributed this result, which reportedly was attained in "difficult negotiations," to the "visit by Franz-Josef Strauss to the 'GDR', as well as to the credit of one billion that he engineered." Among those who have so far arrived at the Giessen emergency reception camp from the Karl-Marx-Stadt (Chemnitz) collection camp of the State Security Service, there are neither important prisoners having long prison terms nor any sentenced to life imprisonment. Furthermore, the East Berlin authorities still have not ordered the release of West Berlin press photographer Harald Thierlein, who has been incarcerated since 20 June. He is charged with having photographed a "GDR" family which publicly voiced its desire to travel to the West.

DOUBT CAST ON GRAIN HARVEST RESULTS

DW221157 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 22 Aug 83 p 9

[Text] East Berlin/GDR -- Even though the GDR's grain harvest has not yet been completely brought in, the East Berlin Ministry of Agriculture reports: "The state plan for grain has been fulfilled." This success report was top news in all GDR weekend papers on their front pages. "Despite the moisture in the spring and the present drought, LPG peasants and farmworkers have performed great feats," the reports said. Nonetheless, doubts are indicated.

For the time being no figures were publicized. This would hardly be possible anyway, because by last Thursday the grain harvest had not yet been concluded in at least three GDR bezirke. According to the SED newspaper FREIE PRESSE, Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirk on Friday reported 83 percent completion of the grain harvest; Erfurt Bezirk 90 percent (according to DAS VOLK), and Rostock Bezirk 95 percent (according to OSTSEE-ZEITUNG). Besides, it is unknown how high the state plan target was this year. Presumably this target was corrected downward several times due to weather conditions.

Last year, "more than 10 million tons" of grain were harvested according to official East Berlin data. This amounted to an average per hectare yield of 39.8 quintals. This year this record result cannot in any way have been attained because of the moisture in the spring and the subsequent drought.

Thus, the 5-year plan target of East Berlin to increase the average yield to roughly 39 quintals per hectare will not be met, and consequently, the GDR remains dependent on grain purchases in the West. The GDR requires about 12.5 million tons of bread, fodder, and brewery grain a year, and thus must again raise more than 1 billion valuta marks in 1983 to cover its demand.

FRG CITIZEN IMPRISONED FOR ESPIONAGE

LD191516 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1440 GMT 19 Aug 83

[Text] Berlin, 19 Aug (ADN) -- On 19 August the Berlin Higher Military Court sentenced FRG citizen Fritz Fischer from Hanover to 8 years imprisonment for spying against the GDR. The "Audi 100 gl," registration number h-jy 674, used in the crime was impounded. On behalf of the FRG intelligence service he collected information of a military nature which considerably jeopardized the GDR security interests. Fischer has been recruited and instructed by a full-time member of the FRG intelligence service.

Carrying out instructions, the spy entered the GDR in gross and deliberate violation of travel and visitor arrangements. It was proved at the trial that Fischer's spying activity helped to encourage subversive acts by the NATO secret services as part of the policy of confrontation and psychological warfare against the GDR.

BRIEFS

REVISED OFFICER TRAINING PROGRAM -- Berlin -- Full-time studies at the officer colleges of the National People's Army and border troops of the GDR will begin in September with revised curriculums for the 4-year training of regular officers. The Defense Ministry announced on Friday that in future the increasing importance of science and education in the socialist society and in military affairs will be taken into account to a greater extent. This applies to basic training in engineering and technology as well as to the expansion of social sciences, military-technical and mathematics, and natural sciences training. Depending on the study subject, graduates can gain professional designations such as Diplom-Gesellschaftswissenschaftler [equivalent to M.A. in social sciences], Diplom-Ingenieurpaedagoge, Diplom-Ingenieuroekonom, or Diplom-Oekonom. At present, the studies are followed by the bestowing of the rank of lieutenant. However, graduating from the officer colleges with the diploma does not rule out the possibility of officers completing further academic studies or attending special further-education courses prior to higher or specific appointments. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1154 GMT 19 Aug 83 LD]

LEADERS ADDRESS CONSTITUTION DAY RALLIES

LD202047 Budapest MTI in English 1712 GMT 20 Aug 83

[Text] Budapest, August 20 (MTI) -- Rallies were held in several Hungarian cities to celebrate August 29, the day of socialist constitution, and King Saint Stephen, the founder of the Hungarian state, and new bread.

A mass meeting in Szentgothard, western Hungary, was addressed by Karoly Nemeth, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee. On the state and targets of the country he stressed: "The stability of the country, which is a great joint achievement of the party and people, is firmly supported. Constitutional conditions of the responsible expression of opinion in public affairs and creative work that requires joint efforts, are assured." "Confidence in the policy of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and national unity that manifests itself in socialist targets help the country to overcome the difficulties caused by the general world economic situation." Karoly Nemeth added that Hungarian living standard "[words indistinct] with countries being at the same development level. Firm people's power is the guarantee of overcoming difficulties, law and order is assured, political atmosphere is good and the party and the people have the same target."

In his speech at Opusztaszer, Lajos Mehes, member of the HSWP Political Committee and minister of industry, spoke about resolutions which encourage society "to acknowledge only values in profit, income and wage." "A job of low value in international or domestic comparison, cannot be acknowledged or enjoy financial or moral advantage. This is the present requirement of socialist ideas. It is a workers' policy and the interest of society, which is demanded by socialist development and the development of economic performance. Nowadays class interest is linked with incentives, the better recognition of differences in knowledge and performance, and the resolute enforcement of the principle of division according to work."

In his speech delivered in Karcag Andras Gyenes, chairman of the HSWP Central Control Commission, stated on international issues: "The defensive preparedness of the socialist countries and their intention for peace and reasonable cooperation is decisive in the protection of peace. Every responsible people's contribution is required to avoid the worst, a nuclear catastrophe."

In his speech in Sarvar, Istvan Sarlos, member of the HSWP Political Committee, stressed three characteristic features of the international situation. One of them is the arms race, which is supported by imperialist efforts to gain military supremacy, the second one is the incitement of tension also by imperialist circles "from the Middle East through Africa to Central America", and the third one is the failure of various East-West talks. "In spite of the most sincere efforts of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, little progress can be felt in Geneva or Vienna, and sober proposals on lasting settlement in the Iraqi-Iranian conflict, in Lebanon, Chad, Nicaragua, Central America or other countries, and on the deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe, have also failed."

Istvan Sarlos stressed: "The Warsaw Treaty countries, led by the Soviet Union, maintain their defense at a level that assures the protection of peaceful construction work in the community and the historic achievements of existing socialism... Our force and defensive policy have retained and will retain our enemies. In other words, our readiness for talks is not a sign of weakness but a readiness for lessening tension and the assurance of lasting world peace."

Imre Pozsgay, general secretary of the National Patriotic Front, addressed a mass meeting in Balantonszarszo, and recalled that a worker-peasant-intellectual meeting, an important event of the unity of anti-fascist forces, was held 40 years ago in Balatonszarszo. The meeting, said Imre Pozsgay, "was one of the most important milestones of the struggle that was launched by the progressive forces and humanists of the country in the 1930s against an oppressive regime, for the protection of peace and the withdrawal from the war after 1941. Szarszo [Balatonszarszo] expressed the national unity of people who seek a way out, where the most progressive participants also outlined the programme of democracy and socialist progress after liberation."

On the present alliance of working classes and strata, Imre Pozsgay stated, among other things, that "it can be imagined under the guidance of the party but every participant has equal rights in the implementation of targets aiming at national progress. Doubts can be resolved in the spirit of a steadily developing alliance policy which is based on, and requires, everybody's active participation and initiatives. If alliance policy is not a tactical trick, it has to be supported by firm socialist principles. The consideration of principles makes debates between alliance partners possible, without endangering unity. The past 25 years have established the basis of mutual confidence and socialist national unity through the means of our alliance policy."

Imre Markoja, minister of justice, put emphasis in his speech in Balassagyarmat on issues of the further development of socialist democracy. He recalled that the Patriotic National Front will soon start a nationwide debate on the reform of the electoral law. "The most important element of the reform of our election system is that citizens will have more opportunity for choosing the most suitable person to represent their interest by strengthening the importance of nominating sessions and the nomination of two or more candidates. It is regarded as a progress in the extension of the democratic rights of citizens and the personal composition of representative bodies will better meet increasing demands.

Minister of Finance Istvan Hetenyi discussed economic issues in his address to a meeting in Karcsa. He stated that "we still consider the main principles of the 1968 economic reform valid and pursue a socialist planned economy, which is based on enterprise independence, the enforcement of personal initiatives and responsibility and the active part of market and financial relations. We rely upon the interest-motivated activity of workers and improve working place democracy both in factories and councils. Reform efforts continue to strengthen the socialist character of our economy and improve economic balance."

COMMENTATOR DEFENDS DIVERGENT SOCIALIST PATHS

AU211500 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 18 Aug 83 p 3

[Ferenc Varnai article: "Responsibly"]

[Text] Concerning the nationality issue, history has bequeathed to us a heritage fraught with contradictions whose resolution would require a long time even under ideal circumstances, much longer than we previously thought. And who could claim that the present circumstances are ideal?

The Exploiters of Nationalism

The consequences of world economic difficulties, the intensification of local tensions, and the political, military, and ideological confrontation of the two world systems have left their impression on the international situation.

The extremist forces of imperialism -- primarily in the United States -- are trying to force an arms race on our countries that exhausts our resources and to take advantage of contradictions that have come down to us from the past and of new contradictions that arise in the course of development, as well as of course, as a result of our own errors and mistakes. Of the means by which they are trying to weaken our system, let us single out one, one of the principal means -- nationalism. As the April resolution of our party's Central Committee noted: "Today, they are kindling nationalist sentiments more vigorously to drive a wedge between the socialist countries and weaken their unity."

Their foremost ambition is to pit the socialist countries against each other. They whisper one thing to one and the opposite to another. To be able to exploit nationalist activities, all types of nationalism that are in opposition to each other are being encouraged. Among other things, there is no insignificant group of society that would remain without being extensively publicized -- on the wavelengths of Radio Free Europe (and other, similar wavelengths) -- provided that they advocate nationalist views and emotions.

They are paying particularly great attention to characteristics of the socialist countries' economic activity and their differences.

It is known that the countries of the socialist community are pursuing a common path, as far as fundamental characteristics are concerned, in the area of social and economic development and that, at the same time, they are applying many divergent methods. This is obvious. Lenin wrote as long as 6 decades ago: "Every nation will attain socialism, this is inevitable. However, they will not attain it in a completely uniform manner. Each of them will lend a specific feature to this or that form of democracy, to this or that type of proletarian dictatorship, and to the pace with which the socialist transformations are carried out in various areas of the social or other spheres. Nothing would be theoretically more deplorable and in practice more ridiculous than if someone wanted to outline the future in this respect, 'in the name of historical materialism,' in a drab gray color."

Of course, the "centers researching socialism" are not content with establishing actually existing differences. Their method is to overemphasize divergent elements to the point of being able to set the fraternal countries against each other. For instance, what they are suggesting about our country's results today is that they are not due to socialism, but to the fact that, with all kinds of tricks, the Hungarians circumvent the "norms" that are compulsory for socialism -- mainly by a feigned identification in international politics -- to be able to do something entirely different at home than the others. What they are spreading about our difficulties is that they stem from "neglect of the national character" of our economy and, with regard to our specific solutions, that we are pursuing the path of a "cautious restoration of capitalism."

What Should We Be Proud of?

An intensive phase of economic development began in the last decade in our countries. Transition to this phase is taking place amid many difficulties, partly because of external effects (among others, the unfavorable development of the world market) and partly because of the relatively low standard of economic organization, work discipline, and productivity. Under these conditions, increased attention should be devoted to ensuring that malicious propaganda should not be able to take advantage of the practical methods that make allowances for different endowments and obscure either that which is a common cause or the fact that we are advancing toward identical objectives.

Part of this is that we should pay due respect and attention to the results and methods of others, as is natural among friends.

There are no exclusive recipes for salvation; that which has proved effective for one of us is not certain to lead to a similar result under another country's conditions and, conversely, something which cannot be done could be successful under other circumstances. In the same way, our successes are the joint successes of socialism, just as our problems are joint problems. If we are proud of our own results, let us be proud of those of our friends as well. If we would like understanding for our own difficulties and methods, we can rightly be expected to show understanding for those of others as well.

As Janos Kadar said at the April session of the Central Committee: "In certain circles a false awareness is also developing of the kind that only we Hungarians are good at building socialism, that only we can organize things. This is an unfounded view, for we are not as aware of the tasks, difficulties, and problems of other peoples as we are of our own. Others also know their business and are building socialism. We have no reason and right to brag and throw our weight about." And he added: "The person who paddles on the waves of nationalism should think a bit: Is it really he himself who propels the boat, or is he only being carried by the wave perhaps somewhere where he himself does not want to land."

Of course, it is not only the economic tensions that the imperialists are trying to exploit. Another essential subject is the nationality issue. We cannot claim that the world socialist system has succeeded in completely resolving -- in East Europe, for instance -- everything that has been bequeathed to us by the past systems in this respect. The picture is fairly different for each individual country; considerable progress has been attained in some while development lags behind the possibilities in others.

The Nationality Issue

It is true that the nationality policy is part of general policy. Wherever one encounters a nationalist bias with regard to the nationality issue, there is, generally speaking, something to take exception to with regard to internationalism as well. We profess with conviction: One must act against nationalist manifestations on the basis of internationalism and not by kindling a nationalist frame of mind. The person who is not careful and slips into a nationalist position even unwittingly provides, after the event, a verification, exoneration, and pretext for the very nationalism against which he intended to act. And those who are at least somewhat familiar with the history of our region know that this is a vicious circle, not to mention the fact that, in most cases, the consequences are suffered by those whose position should be improved.

There is no doubt that only socialism can and will resolve this issue, but it requires time. Only as socialist policy and socialist spirit strengthen -- and in practice, not in words -- will the nationality problem be resolved. The peoples, nations, and national minorities building a socialist social system who live side by side must reject any impatience and lack of responsibility and principles. Their task is to create conditions in which elements of trust and cooperation get stronger. Relevant to this is the contribution of national minorities to deepening friendship, but also the need for us to unmask the propaganda centers which are trying to exploit the shortcomings and difficulties of our system of relations in order to pit the socialist countries against each other.

Nationalism -- we had to learn this from our historical experiences on many occasions -- constitutes an immense danger to our nation. It hurts not only our international principles, but our fundamental national interests as well.

When we -- correctly -- emphasize the role of national characteristics, we say, at the same time, that the assessment of the country's realistic position in the world and the practical conclusions drawn from this also constitute a correct classification of national characteristics.

Socialist construction is a national program in our country; therefore, if only for this reason, socialism cannot be immaterial in the national cause. Socialism has resulted in the development of industry and agriculture, the elevation of the people's masses, and the prosperity of the nation. Social progress is also the ultimate and true content of the progressive national struggle. And why should it contradict national pride if these results have also contained the force of internationalism?

National interests and common internationalist interests are not factors that contradict each other. Internationalism demands that the socialist countries contribute to the utmost degree possible -- including the building of socialism as successfully as possible -- to strengthening the common cause and making it prosper. This is also our basic national interest, for it is not socialist patriotism and internationalism that are opposed to each other, but nationalism that is diametrically opposed to socialist patriotism.

National interest and international interest and responsibility are inseparable.

LEADERS GREET ROMANIA ON NATIONAL DAY

LD222025 Budapest MTI in English 1710 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Text] Budapest, August 22 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, President Pal Losonczi and Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar have congratulated in a telegram Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary-general of the Romanian Communist Party, and First Minister Constantin Dascalescu on the occasion of the national day of Romania.

The telegram runs, "On behalf of the Hungarian people, we, the HSWP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and Government of Hungary send our good wishes to the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee, Romania's State Council, government and peoples on the occasion of your country's national day, the 39th anniversary of liberation.

"The Hungarian people pay great attention to the efforts of Romanian workers in socialist construction work and highly appreciate their achievements of the past four decades.

"We are convinced that further progress can be achieved in the development of good-neighbourly relations, friendship and cooperation on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, in keeping with our common interests. Such efforts are in accordance with the interests of our peoples and contribute to the strengthening of the socialist countries' unity, the development of cooperation in the Warsaw Treaty and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and the consolidation of international security and peace.

"On this national day we wish you and all Romanian workers further success in the construction of a socialist society."

Greetings messages have been sent by Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, to Nicolae Giosan, president of the Grand National Assembly, and by the National Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, the Central Committee of the Hungarian Communist Youth Union, the National Council of Hungarian Women and the National Peace Council to Romanian partner organizations.

ROMANIAN ENVOY LAYS WREATH AT HEROES MONUMENT

LD222042 Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Text] Budapest, August 22 (MTI) -- On the occasion of his country's national day, Victor Boldjan, Budapest ambassador of the Romanian Socialist Republic, Monday laid a wreath at the memorial of Romanian heroes in Budapest's Rakosliget Cemetery. The ceremony was attended by officials of the Hungarian Foreign Ministry, the Defence Ministry and the capital's 17th district council. The representatives of the embassy also laid wreaths on the tombs of Romanian soliders who fell during the battles for liberation in Szecseny, Litke and Megyaszo.

BUDAPEST POLICE CHIEF GIVES CRIME STATISTICS

AU181946 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 17 Aug 83 p 3

[Article by Major General Dr Lukacs Vincze, head of Budapest Police Headquarters: "For Better Public Safety"]

[Excerpt] We have achieved results in maintaining public safety in Budapest which are noteworthy even when matched against international results. Criminal acts considerably disturbing the tranquillity of the residents have not occurred in recent years. There is still no organized criminal underworld. Termination of the unfavorable state of affairs found in the vicinity of markets and underground passages has been partly successful. Traffic safety has improved despite the increasing number of motor vehicles. In cooperation with political, state, and social organs, we have consolidated the area deputy service system. This has greatly contributed to improving relations between the police and residents.

Although these facts can also be supported by figures on the basis of the aforementioned one or two particulars, it must be noted that, along with the results in maintaining public safety, there are also some disturbing trends. The number of known criminal acts has increased in the last decade. Particularly worrisome are criminal acts -- which most perturb residents -- of a violent and ruffian nature, as well as criminal acts against property. Also, despite our efforts, the number of vagrants, work-shy elements, and drunkards has not diminished to the desired extent in the capital.

Between 1978 and 1982, an annual average of 36,000 criminal acts became known in the capital. A particularly great increase -- by more than 70 percent -- of cases of theft by breaking and entering kept up busiest. The losses incurred are increasingly greater per case. On many occasions, the valuables accumulated by residents and their careless safeguarding handed opportunities to criminals almost on a platter. And although, as I have already noted, there is no organized underworld, it is a fact that groups have emerged to plunder apartments. Consequently, compared with 1978, the number of apartment breakins increased by almost 130 percent in 1982. Criminal acts of infringements against excise and foreign currency regulations make up the overwhelming majority of economic crimes. The number of criminal acts involving corruption has also increased.

The reasons for known criminal acts are multifaceted and complex. In our experience, the outlook on life involving an amassment of assets, the acquisition of an income without work, and the endeavor to satisfy luxurious requirements is growing stronger. Coupled with these are the harmful effects of alcoholism and the overall environment, distortions of awareness and personality, and the growth of international crime.

Criminality is occasionally furthered by a loosening of civic discipline, in some cases the carelessness and irresponsibility of the residents of the capital, omissions by those entrusted with the handling of social property, and the superficial nature of the supervisory activity of superior organs.

Not only has the number of criminal acts increased in the last 5 years, but also that of their perpetrators; the number of recidivists also has increased. To a considerable extent, new perpetrators of criminal acts emerge from the ranks of slovenly and work-shy elements and alcoholics, whose number is estimated at some 10,000. (The number of registered alcoholics in Budapest has been approximately 12,000 for years. According to scientific investigations, the number of those not registered is many times higher. The number of juvenile delinquents between 14 and 18 years of age also has increased. They participate mainly in criminal acts against property and violent and brutal crimes. Children under 14 represent a special group of perpetrators that have become known. Their number can be estimated at 300 annually.

FIRST YEAR OF SMALL BUSINESS VENTURES REVIEWED

AU211553 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 17 Aug 83 p 9

[Text] (MTI) According to a Central Statistical Office survey, 23 small enterprises, 105 small cooperatives, 2,775 enterprise business work partnerships, 477 specialized industrial and service cooperative groups, 218 specialized agricultural groups, and 2,341 private business work partnerships were established last year, the first year of the establishment of small business ventures.

According to statistics, the small enterprises, small cooperatives, and specialized industrial and service cooperative groups are operating preponderantly in industry and the building industry. The majority of the enterprise business work partnerships are performing work that is in line with the production profiles of the host enterprises -- mainly productive work or work furthering production. One-third of the private business work partnerships are engaged in industry, one-third in service activities, and one-third in other work.

At the end of last year, some 65,000 people were working in the new small business ventures. Most of them have stayed at their original workplaces and work there during their time off. Of the 5 million gainfully employed people, only 18,000 had full-time jobs in the new-type economic organizations; that is, the new entrepreneurial forms have no appreciably significant fluctuation of manpower.

All together, the small enterprises, small cooperatives, enterprise business work partnerships, and specialized industrial and service groups attained a return of approximately 4.3 billion forints from prices last year, which constitutes 0.2 percent of the gross national product. The small cooperatives' share of the output amounted to 43 percent, while the share of the enterprise business work partnerships was somewhat less than 30 percent. The private business work partnerships' annual return from prices can be estimated at 320-400 million forints. Somewhat over 5,000 forints of annual earnings have developed at small enterprises and cooperatives, while an average monthly income of approximately 3,000 forints per member was attained in the enterprise business work partnerships.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO KAMPUCHEA -- Phnom Penh, August 22 (MTI) -- Hungarian ambassador to Kampuchea, Alfred Almasi paid a farewell visit to Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party and president of the Council of State in Phnom Penh, before returning to Hungary at the end of his term. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1726 GMT 22 Aug 83 LD]

SHIPYARD WORKERS GATHER AT GDANSK MEMORIAL

AU221504 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1450 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Text] Gdansk/Warsaw -- About 1,000 workers of the Lenin shipyard today followed Lech Walesa's appeal and gathered in front of the monument for the victims of the 1970 workers' uprising.

According to the workers' leader, strikes were carried out at the same time at the enterprise premises. These measures are directed against the Jaruzelski government, which to date has not reacted to Solidarity's ultimatum expiring today. In this ultimatum the underground organization had demanded talks about the Gdansk Agreement. In a talk with journalists Walesa added that go-slow strikes started as early as 13 August. He said they would be continued until the government was ready for negotiations. It is not yet known whether or not there have been any transgressions [Ausschreitungen] today.

Today it was learned from Warsaw that the deputy government chief Rakowski will visit the Gdansk Lenin shipyard on 26 August.

'SOLIDARITY' CALLS NATIONAL GO-SLOW STRIKE

Secret Conference Held

AU230711 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 0701 GMT 23 Aug 83

[Text] Following a secret conference, the workers of the Gdansk Lenin shipyard have called a nationwide go-slow strike.

The protest demonstration scheduled for 8 days is to begin today. The Polish leadership is to be thereby compelled to open a dialogue with the banned "Solidarity." The security forces have been instructed to ensure calm and undisturbed work "with determination."

Strike Implemented as Planned

AU230722 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 0710 GMT 23 Aug 83

[Text] The 8-day go-slow strike called by a workers committee of the Gdansk Lenin shipyard is being carried out according to plan, according to Lech Walesa. Before his early morning shift at the shipyard the workers leader told journalists this morning: "Nothing has changed. The strike will take place. I must do what all others are doing."

Through the protest action the Polish leadership is to be compelled to open a dialogue with the banned "Solidarity" trade union.

WALESA PREDICTS NO STREET CLASHES ON 31 AUG

NC191958 Paris AFP in English 1952 GMT 19 Aug 83

[Text] Paris, Aug 19 (AFP) -- There will be no street clashes during next week's third anniversary of the now-banned Solidarity trade union, Solidarity leader Lech Walesa predicted today on French television.

Interviewed on the second channel of France's state-run television network, Mr Walesa said there would "be neither a big explosion nor street battles."

"The tactics of the Polish authorities are to provoke street clashes so that the most courageous among us get arrested," he added.

"They are bad tactics. We should not react when provoked and throw ourselves into a battle which we would have lost even before it started."

Mr Walesa also said that the Polish authorities did not intend to jail him.

"We should have far more people behind us now than during the finest hours of Solidarity," Mr Walesa said in a reference to potential public support for the free trade union in Poland.

Commentator Views 'August Agreements'

LD212052 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1100 GMT 21 Aug 83

[From the review of sociopolitical weeklies]

[Text] The weekly PERSPEKTYWY refers to the August anniversary in its editorial: What cards in the hands of the (?prophet)? We read in it:

The third anniversary of the signing of the August agreemnts is approaching; at the same time it is the anniversary of a breakthrough in the country initiated by a just rebellion of the working class. At such a moment (?one must) reflect not only on the situation that lead to August 1980, but also on the time that has passed since that August. Who foresaw that so quickly after it the people demonstrating their dissatisfaction under the slogan: "Socialism -- yes; distortions -- no!" would take second place to the proclaimants of the slogan: No to socialism? Or that the tiller of the workers rebellion would be so energetically taken by the political right? But that was somewhat later, for in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie those agreements were proof of the will to resolve social conflicts by means of dialogue; they were an expression of respect for the will of the working class, striving [word indistinct] to remove the mistakes made in the building of socialism as well as to open the road of socialist renewal.

Some people today talk of an agreement between the authorities and Solidarity. That is a mistake, a sign of a bad memory or ill will. That organization was not there at that time. It has to be said, with regret, however, that soon after its birth many Solidarity activists had de facto undertaken the process of destroying the concluded agreements. From 21 postulates there were suddenly several hundred. The demands grew, including politically unfeasible ones. They were accompanied by impudence, arrogance and contempt for the authorities. Anarchy and signs of aggression increased. Work was needed, the collapse of which we were to witness. With childish ease the new organization [words indistinct] reached out for the strike weapon. Its extremist leaders and also the second-rate advisers demanded power and changes in the country's alliances, a reorientation of its policy, and did not for a moment seem to be moved by the fact that all this is in essence a breaking of the agreements and that, sooner or later, there can only be one ending.

Can one wonder that when the irresponsible people trained their sights on inalienable values the slogan encircling the congress hall during the ninth extraordinary party congress -- we will defend socialism as we defend independence -- became the call to all the supporters of socialist renewal? They were dominated by the conviction that if by the will of those ruling wrongly, the socialist system does society (?disservice), it should be amended, modified, renewed. But attempts to destroy it must be doomed to disaster. This truth still applies. Not everyone understands it. Among them today are the leading five of the so-called Interim National Commission -- which on the anniversary of August 1980, proclaimed peaceful demonstrations and a pitiful 2-hour boycott of urban transport -- and the man who has in fact joined with that five: Walesa. He, anyway, is trying to outbid his colleagues. He thinks that their plan is not spectacular enough. He threatens, to Western correspondents, that if it was in his hands alone he would set up something great, for he still has some cards up his sleeve. False cards in the hands of false prophets.

WARSAW ON WALESA'S 'DELUSIONS OF GRANDEUR'

LD201954 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 20 Aug 83

[Excerpts] The world in which we live is full of conflicts. However, they are not as complicated as one would think at first glance. The key to understanding the main source of world tension is analysis of class interests in the capitalist world. Capitalists and workers: The struggle between these two classes has been the driving force of changes in our world for more than 200 years.

At present our country is the object of propaganda aggression, political blackmail, and economic sanctions. Let's not be fooled by phrases about sympathy for our nation. Western capital has never treated Poland as a partner in an honest way. Never, despite promises, has the West lifted even one finger to defend us. A similar situation is taking place today. It is in our interest to extricate ourselves from the economic difficulties as quickly as possible, to build agreement which will be based on common work for Poland, and on order and honesty. It is in their interest to create a source of tensions in Poland, to make it a laughing stock, to compromise the ideal of socialist and workers' authority. Thus, they do what they can to make our lives more difficult, to sow disagreement among us, and to prove that: It is funny to be a Polack. [phrase given in English followed by Polish translation]

No wonder then that for a long time Western propaganda has been preparing a saviour for us suitable for these ends. He said once in an interview that he had never finished reading a book in his life. That did not matter. Harvard University gave him an honorary doctorate and so he is an intellectual right away. At a meeting he once said that a pair of socks -- full of holes -- was all he owned. Something was done about that, too. Today, if one is to believe the reoprts of the Western press, his personal possessions already exceed $1 million. How? That's simple: An award here, a present there. He declared that he is a Pole first and a trade unionist second. And so they are trying to fix him up with honorary citizenship of the United States. And he changes his mind immediately. As the Voice of America announced recently in a conversation with Senator Dodd, with the help of an interpreter from the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw, Walesa said that he feels partly American. If we wait a little longer, we shall no doubt find out that he descends directly from the Roman Emperor Valensa who spelled his name with en only because there was no e [e with a cedilla giving the sound of a nasal quality] in Latin. This will explain to us why he is meant for greater causes and why, as he claims himself, he strangely manages to find the shortest way to the target, the simplest solution. Just like the phrase in that song: It's not that I'm boasting but, unfortunately, I am talented.

In his interviews generously given to Western papers, agencies and radio and television stations, this genius of ours with his honorary doctorate built under an American licence, praises Reagan's policy toward Poland to the hilt.

He interferes in and voices his opinions on everything which can lead to arousing tensions in Poland. He warns against lifting the so-called economic sanctions because, in his words: This could pose a danger that the United States would incur losses. Losses incurred every day by Poles do not seem to bother him as much. When you stand in line for fish or chicken, it is worth remembering that the millionaire from Gdansk wants this line to be longer still. Walesa is not the first trade union tycoon in the conflict between capitalism and socialism to go over to the antiworkers' side of the barricade. He is not the first Pole to decide, as he puts it himself, to play on the nose of his own compatriots, either. Well, he has chosen the path pointed out to him by his advisors. However, neither he nor anybody alse should be surprised that nobody with self-respect will talk about serious affairs with such a player anymore.

UNDERGROUND 'ACTIVISTS' SAID TO SURFACE

AU211405 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Aug 83 p 2

[Summary] Warsaw, Aut 17 (PAP) -- Six more activists of underground Solidarity, who had circulated an illegal bulletin called FENIKS during martial law, reported to the Grozow Wielkopolski Voivodship Office of Internal Affairs.

"My decision to come out into the open," Stanislaw K., who is a pensioner and had been a go-between in underground Solidarity,said, "was caused by the fact that the regional and national structures of Solidarity lacked a constructive program. When I joined Solidarity I was convinced that it should defend primarily workers and I wanted to promote this aim with my experience. It is true that at that time I knew that the situation in Solidarity was not the best and that its leadership was being taken over by the careerists who wanted to be in charge of people but who did not know how to do it."

Stanislaw K. said that what underground Solidarity proposed to do was not constructive, that when he was a partisan during the war he knew what he was fighting for, and that he was almost inactive as a Solidarity member in the past few months. When amnesty was proclaimed he came out into the open and brought with him some scores of issues of FENIKS. He added that this decision was necessary in order to live in peace with the law.

So far 17 persons who engaged in illegal activities in underground Solidarity have come into the open in Gorzow Wielkopolski Voivodship. After explaining their activities, they have all been allowed to go home.

POST-MARTIAL LAW RESTRICTIONS WELCOMED

AU211622 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 30 Jul 83 p 6

[Commentary signed "St. Pod.": "Following Martial Law -- Rules and Exceptions"]

[Excerpts] Martial law ended on 22 July and so did the life of many institutions and procedures. The courts will no longer resort to summary proceedings, the military courts will no longer try civilians, the militarization of industrial enterprises has ceased, and passport offices will return to the practice and interpretation of the 1959 passport law.

However, certain curbs which were introduced on 13 December 1981 will remain for some time including the curb on foreign exchange accounts.

The extraordinary legislation that, despite the abolition of martial law, is to remain in force until the end of 1985, was published in full length in daily newspapers. It is no use concealing the fact that this new law consisting of 25 articles is fraught with mechanisms and possibilities that deviate from the rules of our legislation. These rules are: the freedom of choosing and changing one's job, self-management of enterprises, autonomy of higher schools and associations. It is worth translating the legal language of the law in question into ordinary language and to ponder how far the temporary exceptions to the rule weaken the rule itself. The initial comment on reading the new law is this: The most frequent word occurring in this law is a verb that is neutral in meaning, namely, "may" [or "can" -- moze]. This "may" refers to the voivoda, the minister, and the premier.

The Council of Ministers is to decide in which enterprises managers may prolong by up to 6 months the notice of job termination. This means that the period for job termination notices laid down in the Labor Code -- of 2 weeks, 1 month, or 3 months -- may be prolonged in the enterprises in question. However, this does not prevent a worker from leaving an enterprise. Two crucial considerations should be added to this, namely, that one whose notice to terminate employment is extended will be able to appeal to those in charge of the enterprise (to the ministry, for example). Moreover, certain categories of workers (such as women caring for small children or the disabled up to group two inclusive) have no reasons to be afraid of this restriction. Although it is hard to assume that this law is aimed at cultivating one's permanent attachment to one's job, it certainly is aimed at protecting the economy against the effects of sudden departures of experts who cannot be replaced in time.

As for the extension of working time, the 46-hour standard week is a rule of the Labor Code. Only certain groups of workers have a shorter work week. If during the period when we are overcoming the crisis this privilege of shorter work may be temporarily curtailed, a decision on curtailment will not (the law wills it so) affect the groups of specially protected workers, that is, of the workers employed on jobs detrimental and dangerous to health, of juveniles, of pregnant women, and those caring for small children.

The Labor Code has included for the past 9 years the provision that one has to obtain a character reference from one's employer, but that this duty applies only to the people in managerial posts and those whose jobs involve fiscal responsibilities. There are many such positions (every fourth employee is someone's manager), but now every worker who changes his job has to present such a reference signed by his former employer. (Those who are dissatisfied with their reference may appeal to a court.) Undisciplined workers, those abandoning their jobs (there were over 500,000 such workers before martial law), and those fired without notice may be paid the lowest wages for the same jobs with new employers for a year, except that if they work efficiently for 6 months this rule may be dropped.

The freedom of choosing one's job may be subjected to further restrictions because of compulsory job assignment in certain sectors of the economy or work groups. The Council of Ministers can also effect such assignment. Will it do so? The very principle of compulsory job assignment continues to be disputed by specialists, and it is enough to scan the articles by experts published in recent times to realize that compulsory employment is a safety valve rather than a recipe for today.

From the very beginning POLITYKA has been skeptical about the regulations on compulsory job assignment for those who shirk work.

The new law makes it possible for the voivodship people's councils to apply the rule of compulsory jobs in their areas for such shirkers in the sectors of the communal economy "in order to remove the possibility of these sectors' not being able to function." Will these councils use this power? Some 3 months ago POLITYKA published the results of a poll on the implementation of this anti-parasite law. What was striking in these results was that he who does not want to work simply refuses to take up any job. One who shirks work is to be punished by more than a fine: He is to be punished by being compelled to take a useful job. The Labor Code has provided for this punishment for the past 13 years, but its implementation has hobbled and continues to hobble in practice, as the minister of justice, and not we, has said: "Compared with 1981, punishment by imprisonment has dropped by 14.6 percent. It seems that the main reason for this is difficulty in executing the law, especially the law on the nonpaid and supervised work instituted for public benefit by the bodies of local administration." (From a report of the minister of justice for 1982.)

Another large group of regulations is designed to exercise control over self-management, which is developing slowly and not without difficulties. The possibility, which is secured by the new law, of suspending workers self-management bodies for up to 6 months or even to dissolve them is a grave proposition, especially since the relevant regulation is of a general nature. "The violation of the legal order or basic public interests" -- this is a very extensive basis for suspending or dissolving the bodies in question. However, we hope that the special commission that deals with appeals in this regard and that is attached to the State Council will prevent any rash and wrongful action and will limit suspensions or dissolutions to exceptionally drastic cases. It is a pity that, say, the Supreme Administrative Court, which has great skills in settling complicated conflicts, has not been charged with safeguarding the self-management rights of enterprises.

We should also note the legally ordained death of the commission that was set up to arrange for rapid disciplinary removals of plant managers. Even the cases that have not been completed by this commission have now been dropped, and some future case of Chairman Bednarczyk [not further identified] cannot be tried as it would have been at one time.

Many decrees on schools, especially higher schools, gave rise to discussions, fears, and concern in the Sejm commissions and at the Sejm's plenary session, even though they were eventually approved. Administrative authorities have been given the power to invalidate the resolutions of the Main Council for Higher Education, to dismiss rectors and deans, to suspend the rights of the Senate or the Faculty Council for up to 6 months, to delete students from the students' list without the disciplinary proceedings provided for by the law, to change the contracts with higher school instructors from permanent to temporary, and to transfer and dismiss teachers without observing the present rules. The premier invalidates the resolutions adopted by the Main Council for Higher Education, the minister dismisses rectors, and the city mayors dismiss teachers. Government representatives responded to reservations and fears by saying that all these extraordinary powers are to be used in exceptional and extreme cases (when, for example, the decisions of higher school authorities are in conflict with the law or when a student violates public order) and that even during martial law various martial law regulations had not been used even once. The government spokesman appealed to journalists to openly air their views on the new regulations. I am doing so. Perhaps it is too much to assert this, but no doubt people are quite sensitive and averse to excessive rigors of the laws, even if they are not implemented in practice. On the other hand, the political struggle in this community is continuing. [as published]

The powers granted to administrative authorities to suspend or dissolve the administrations of the associations that engage in the activities that are in conflict with their statutes, for example, or to subject public gatherings to the restrictions that are not applied normally belong to the category of regulations that do not have to be implemented, but that are a safety valve.

One regulation illustrates a certain flexibility of the legislator: All these restrictions can be waived at an earlier date because the State Council is to present to the Sejm at any time in 1984 its evaluation whether the internal situation makes it possible to waive them and how far.

All in all, the legislation in question is designed to make it possible to life martial law for the price of the restrictions that prevent a return to the state before martial law.

ANDROPOV SPEECH, ROLE OF YOUTH DISCUSSED

AU191321 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 17 Aug 83 p 7

[Commentary signed '(E.Cz)': "The Economy and Education -- A Two-Way Connection"]

[Text] Monday's [15 August] meeting between Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, other Soviet leaders, and party veterans presented the opportunity to sum up the economic development of the Soviet Union.

In the speech Yuriy Andropov made during the meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, which referred to the resolutions adopted at the latest plenary sessions of the CPSU Central Committee, he stressed once again that the USSR has entered a new stage in the country's economic development, a stage during which greater potential and greater social needs are making it necessary for us to considerably increase the level of all our economic activities, radically improve the effectiveness of our economy, and to make the whole of our enormous economy work like an undistrubed and well-tuned instrument. This is all the more important because despite the good results we have already obtained, discrepancies still exist between our plans and their implementation.

It is now necessary to compensate for all this, and to do so we will have to make changes in, among other things, planning, management, and in the mechanism of the economy. Therefore, in order for these changes to be carried out, we must first of all create a suitable ideological base.

There is a two-way connection between these two spheres of life. Educational work must also have a suitable economic base, or more precisely, a social one. And so, all activities become interrelated, for the implementation of one task makes it necessary to implement several measures in many other spheres of life.

This problem also goes hand in hand with the concept of a widely understood culture based on work. This does not only require us to observe work discipline by increasing administrative control; a condition for effectively increasing work productivity is based on each worker's attitude toward his tasks.

Yuriy Andropov's argument was to a great extend concerned with the young. The Soviet leader did, after all, stress this quite clearly in his speech, devoting much attention to youth affairs.

The education of young people is, after all, a field for the most energetic ideological and educational work. It is, above all, necessary to shape a suitable and responsible attitude to work among young people, and to develop the widely conceived culture of work.

While stressing the significance of this, both for past and present generations, Yuriy Andropov at the same time stressed the role of those who have already finished their energetic ideological activities. They are now faced with a new task -- bringing up the younger generations to respect the fundamental values. This is a task which is no less responsible than others, because it is by working with young people that they will have a reasonable chance to shape the country's future.

PROSECUTOR GENERAL LISTS RESULTS OF AMNESTY

AU211345 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Aug 83 p 2

[Text] (PAP) -- The press spokesman for the prosecutor general announced that the prosecutor's offices released 246 persons from temporary detention as a result of the amnesty law.

As of 12 August, as a result of the amnesty law, prosecutors have dropped charges against 1,508 persons, of whom 159 were suspected of political crimes and of crimes committed in connection with social conflicts and 1,349 of unpremeditated crimes. Prosecutors have also applied to the courts to have penal proceedings dropped against 598 persons.

Having examined all the cases in which pleas were made for clemency, the prosecutor general has asked the courts to review the convictions of 99 persons, of whom 13 had been sentenced for political crimes or crimes committed in connection with social conflicts and 86 for other crimes, and has recommended that 89 convicts should be given freedom at once, 6 convicts should have their terms halved, and 4 convicts should be conditionally released after having served half their terms.

As of 12 August 27 persons reported to the prosecutor general offices, disclosing their crimes and declaring that they stopped their criminal activities. The actual or intended penal proceedings against these persons were dropped.

LODZ OFFICIAL ON COMPULSORY JOB PLACEMENT RULE

LD201338 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 20 Aug 83

[Excerpts] In connection with the Council of Ministers' decree on compulsory job placement, which will be in force in some voivodships, including in Lodz, some alarming facts may be seen:

[Begin recording of director of Labor and Social Affairs Office in Lodz Council] We noted a large number of people leaving their jobs. This is the result of their thinking that when the decree comes into force there will be no possibility of changing a job. This is not true. This decree does not introduce any blockade in job placement. Of course, there is natural mobility as far as employment is concerned, and it will remain. There is no need to leave jobs now or to change. One will be able to do so, if the need arises, after introduction of the decree. This decree simply strengthens the functions of the labor exchange in directing people to the enterprises that are important from the point of view of the national economy -- first of all to the enterprises important for municipal economy and for market production -- and those enterprises will have priority. [End recording]

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ASSESSES HEALTH SERVICES

LD192321 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 19 Aug 83

[Text] At today's meeting the Council of Ministers assessed society's state of health and examined problems related to the health service. The data and scientific evaluations related to the health situation of the population last year confirm that the crisis has not resulted in additional, adverse effects for our health. Thus, they did not depart from the general tendencies which have been forming over the past 12 years or so. They were characterized by phenomena such as the lengthening of the average lifespan; a drop in the infant mortality rate; and the bringing of some infectious diseases under control. The disease rate for tuberculosis also dropped, and the number of people succumbing to occupational diseases also decreased. There was, however, an increase in dangers to health and life connected with the development of urbanization and changes in the natural environment. The most dangerous include alcoholism, addiction to cigarettes, a poor state of hygiene and sanitation, and ecological conditions. Social pathologies in particular cause an increase in psychological illness and disturbances of the nervous system.

The Council of Ministers recommended that the ministries concerned continue work on streamlining basic health protection.

The Council of Ministers has passed a decision changing the principles for the remuneration of the health services and social assistance employees. The establishment has been increased by 4,000 jobs.

A decision was also taken to allocate foreign currency for the import of the most needed drugs and medical equipment to Poland, but the minister of health and social welfare was obligated to take measures to bring about a greater rationalization of the management of drugs and the products of medical technology.

The Council of Ministers also discussed the phenomenon of drug addiction in Poland and the draft changes in the Passport Act. The next item on the agenda was the approval of draft changes in the Penal-Fiscal Act and some penal law regulations. In accordance with the draft, there will be an increase in quotas calculated in foreign currency.

The Council of Ministers also passed a resolution on the possibility of applying financial incentives in selected enterprises and rewarding thrift in the consumption of raw and other materials. This is to serve the full implementation of the tasks of the national socioeconomic plan for 1983-85, which assumes an increase in production of about 14-16 percent compared to 1982.

It was recommended here that experiences in this sphere from the other socialist countries be used in the national economy.

BANK VICE-PRESIDENT ON VIENNA AGREEMENT

LD211507 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 21 Aug 83

[Studio interview with Jerzy Malec, vice president of the Commercial Bank, by unidentified correspondent]

[Text] [Correspondent] Vice President, we all know that we will have to repay for a very long time the debt which we incurred over 10 years. But for how long?

[Malec] In the last 10 years we incurred debts of more than (?$26 billion). It is difficult to assess for how long we will be repaying them. Rather, we should look to the period when we will achieve an equilibrium between debt and foreign trade, because no economy exists and functions without credits. In my private opinion, if the economic development in Poland moves in the right direction, we should achieve such a period of equilibrium at the beginning of the nineties. It means that the servicing of debts will be in such proportion to the foreign trade turnover and to the surplus of the balance of trade that it will have no direct repercussion on the country's living standard, but it will enable subsequent new credits to be used for economic development in Poland.

[Correspondent] Does this mean that until this time our debt will be growing constantly?

[Malec] Until that time we must first reschedule and negotiate our debt. And that is what happened last week in Vienna. But it must be said that there is no possibility of solving the problem of the Polish debt at the moment without contracting new loans. This is clear to Polish economists and to our foreign partners.

[Correspondent] You have recently come from Vienna; what did you achieve there, in simple words?

[Malec] To put it most simply, what we achieved is that in 1983 instead of paying $2 billion, that is approximately $1.5 billion of capital due for repayment this year, and approximately $500 million in interest -- we will pay approximately $220-225 million.

[Correspondent] Who was your interlocutor in the talks?

[Malec] That is a rather complicated question, because the interlocutor was a so-called working team comprising 16 representatives of different states and different banks, which represented our creditors, that is, about 520 world banks. These are all commercial and private banks.

[Correspondent] The fact that agreement was reached has met with a great response in Poland and abroad. Why?

[Malec] From the initial foreign comments that have reached me today, it is deemed the first consistent and significant step toward normalization of relations between Poland and the Western countries. In this country, however, I believe that this response, this interest, is caused by hopes that the agreement reached in Vienna will stimulate the development of the Polish economy. It will make it possible to obtain new credits, which will enable us to reinforce production with imports which may subsequently contribute to an increase in exports and further ease the payments situation. It will also enable us to enter normal financial, economic, and trade relations, especially with the Western world. Besides, there is already an opinion that the agreement signed in Vienna will have a positive impact on the negotiations on guaranteed credits -- that is, the governments' negotiations -- which are being prepared and which will probably take place in October. The agreement creates certain circumstances, though not the major ones, to conduct the negotiations and to achieve the goal. I believe that is the situation in the world -- according to my judgment, and the Vienna talks have confirmed it -- that agreement is possible even in such a difficult situation as ours with good will on both sides -- and that was observed in Vienna -- and also with full understanding of mutual problems. And even today, speaking about the Paris talks, the Western press writes about a subsequent proof of the possibility of reaching agreement.

[Correspondent] To what extent is the fact of granting us new credits, the fact of such a development, the belief of our commercial bank partners in the abilities of our economy and in our positive activity in the international market?

[Malec] This is a case of pure business. There is no place for philanthropy. The signing of the agreement is some proof of confidence in the Polish economy, otherwise the agreement would make no sense at all. There is an understanding that Poland is slowly beginning to recover. In connection with that, in order to help with the development of this country, and to make the next payments possible, it must be strengthened. A more important problem is that this is not only a matter of money. This is a question of reciprocal trade -- Poland as seller and buyer, and the Western countries which also sell and buy are equally interested in that. The financial solution will give additional stimulus to that.

NEW STATUS OF PRIVATE FARMS ANALYZED

PM191341 Kielce SLOWO LUDU in Polish 8 Aug 83 p 3

[Interview with Professor Boleslaw Struzek, Chairman of the Sejm Agriculture and Food Industry Commission, by Ewa Ostrowska -- date, place not given]

[Text] Ostrowska: Professor, could you give me a definition of the term "private family farm" that has just been introduced into the Constitution?

Struzek: It denotes a farm of a size which -- measured in terms of its area or its production output -- offers the possibility of full utilization of one family's labor potential, that is, where the work of running the farm is provided by the husband, the wife, and those of their children who are approaching adulthood. It is not necessary to employ hired labor permanently on a farm of that size; its income approaches the standard value, that is, one that is equal to the average income earned by the employees of the socialized sector. Such a farm is managed by its owner: the farmer who stands at the head of his family.

Ostrowska: Only a fraction of the total number of private farms correspond to this model. But the peasant provision [introduced into the Constitution] covers all private farms.

Struzek: Yes, of course. But you asked me for a definition. Unfortunately, practice often departs considerably from definition here. Family farms covering, on average, the area of 7-8 hectares, utilizing their own family labor and producing incomes equalling or exceeding the average national income constitute some 40 to 45 percent of the total. We intend to encourage the development of this type of farm and the new constitutional provision is designed to serve that purpose.

Ostrowska: One hears certain misgivings about the possibility of the new provision serving to strengthen not only the positive sides of the private farming system but also its weak points: its diffuse character; the fact that one-third of all farms do not sell their agricultural output to the state or sell only a minimal fraction of what they produce; the very low social [as published] productivity.

Struzek: The Constitution declares that the state "extends its protection to individual family farms" and that it "offers them help in increasing their output and raising their agrotechnological standard." Thus, the intention is also to give help to those who do not run true to the model. There is no question whatsoever of reinforcing the negative features of the existing agrarian structure.

Ostrowska: There are those who say that the new provision could lead to the development of the small-capitalist economic system in the agricultural sector.

Struzek: Among the 2.6 million private farms with an area of more than 0.5 hectares, farms of that kind could be found. They do, in fact, occur. But they constitute an infinitesimal proportion of the total, without any significance for agricultural policy or the actual farming system. I would also regard all fears about further expansion of such farms as groundless. After all, the new provision clearly specifies that it applies to family farms whose owners actually work on those farms themselves.

Ostrowska: The introduction of the provision was preceded by prolonged controversy over the efforts to get it adopted.

Struzek: I do not search for any political meaning here, although of course there had been differing opinions about whether it should be introduced into the Constitution. The matter was finally settled by the ninth party congress, the Eighth ZSL Congress, and the joint plenum of the PZPR Central Committee and the ZSL Supreme Committee. At those highest levels the private peasant family farm system came to be treated as a permanent element of Poland's socioeconomic system, and the peasant provision was included in that section of the Constitution that defines the principles of the PRL's socioeconomic system and the essential elements of our economic policy toward the system of individual farming.

Ostrowska: What is the genesis of this provision?

Struzek: You need to look for it in the past experience of our agrarian policy. There have been times when this policy favored private farming, and other times when it discriminated against it. The least favorable period was the first half of the 1950's, and also the years between 1962 and 1970; the best period was the first half of the 1970's, and then we again had a couple of bad years until 1978 -- these were particularly unfavorable for the typical nonspecialized peasant farms, which were denied easy access to credits or the possibility of investing in technical equipment, and also very bad for those farms which were economically weak and which continued to lose their arable land -- all this being viewed with perfect equanimity by both the agricultural administration and political bodies. More than that: they actually pressed for such policies. But, to tell the truth, it was a particularly propitious time for large specialized farms. And so it veered now this way, now the other, forever oscillating between the two extremes. Such frequent changes of the existing status quo created a constant accumulation of wrong moves, and it all generated a feeling of continuous threat. The main concern was, therefore, to have a provision of the highest legal authority which would protect the whole system of our agricultural policy against short-term economic opportunism characterized by taking advantage of current trends only, and to give the peasant a sense of stability and security. The point was to have a guarantee of the permanence of individual family farms safeguarded, and this has now been provided within the Constitution. This provision constitutes a point of reference for all legal acts to be passed by the agricultural administration and the government, and so it will be possible to examine each new law proposed and to check how it accords with the basic underlying law.

Ostrowska: In this respect a considerable role will be played by the deputies, the Sejm, and, in the future, the Constitutional Tribunal.

Struzek: Of course. But it is also necessary to activate and galvanize other bodies likely to take recourse to this supreme regulation. And here we come to the role of the parties representing peasants' interests, that is, the PZPR and the ZSL, and also to the role of farmers' socio-professional organizations. Life itself has demonstrated the absolute necessity of active work carried out by these organizations not only in the sphere of technological progress or the popularization of agricultural education, but also with the aim of giving proper shape to our agricultural policy. It will soon (in October) be a year since the passing of the law on farmers' socio-professional organizations. Unfortunately, both agricultural circles and primary cells of all associations existing within the agricultural industry sector are far too slow in breaking out of their old molds and they fail to attract the farming youth. It is essential that an active role be played both by those people who can boast considerable experience in the fields of production and social relations, and by new generations bringing fresh ideas into agriculture, and having new assumptions about life and work in the rural sector. The farmer must know that the opinion that he expresses at the forum of his socioprofessional organization will be taken into account. Otherwise he will cease to involve himself in the social affairs of his community and will keep silent and mind his own business. Such silence bodes ill. It generates conflicts and weakens the readiness for joint community action. There is an atmosphere of this kind persisting in the wake of the recent June consultations on prices in the agricultural sector. The National Union [not further specified] and the branch associations took a different stand from that adopted by the administration of the economic sector. The final communique stated that the proposed prices had been discussed in consultation with farmers' organizations, but it did not specify the latter's stand. I do not question the authorities' right to decide differently: today this is often a necessity dictated by the harsh realities of the crisis, and I do understand that there are many proposals that cannot be taken into consideration. But if information about the debate is announced to the general public, then the standpoint of those who have been invited to take part in the debate ought to be presented as well.

Ostrowska: To sum it all up, what would you like to add to what has already been said?

Struzek: In my opinion the peasant provision is an expression of the high opinion in which individual farms are held. Over a 30-year period, and despite their considerably more limited access to means of production and their considerably lower outlays, these farms have proved -- by producing between 75 and 80 percent of the total output of agricultural products -- that they do pass the test, and, within the framework of conditions obtaining in the socialist system, they have been incorporated into the system of social division of labor. The socioeconomic changes that are taking place at the present moment allow us to hope that this form of agricultural economy will fulfill its basic function: to feed the population.

NEW TRADE UNION FEDERATION TO BE ESTABLISHED

LD201555 Warsaw PAP in English 1426 GMT 20 Aug 83

[Text] Warsaw 20 Aug -- A consultative meeting of representatives of 25 trade unions representing a number of big factories of the aircraft and engine, mechanical, electrotechnical and the precision industries was held in Mielec, south-eastern Poland. They discussed the setting up of a joint national organization.

The debaters adopted a statute and passed a resolution committing the presidium of the founding committee of a future federation to take actions to register it. They chose Katowice as the headquarters of the federation.

ARMY GEN KOJDER COMMENTS ON AIR FORCE DAY

LD222316 Warsaw PAP in English 2014 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Aug -- In connection with the day of the Polish Air Force falling on August, 23, the holiday preceding the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the Polish People's Army, General Tadeusz Kojder, deputy commander-in-chief of the air defence units, told PAP, among other things:

"We perform our duty on the front line of combat against the attempts of airborne acts of sabotage, espionage and provocations by imperialist states that, counter to the interests of mankind, aggravate arms race, multiply their arsenals and improve means of airborne attack. We have to oppose our resolute will and our skill in protecting peace and security to those irresponsible ventures including potentially dangerous plans for deploying new missile launchers with nuclear warheads in the FRG and other European states. This will manifest itself in soldier's service to the homeland," General Kojder continued.

"We continuously consolidate our cooperation with the air forces of the Warsaw Treaty armies, especially with the Soviet Army as it is exactly this cooperation that determines tha reliability of the defence system and inviolability of Poland's air borders," the general concluded.

BRIEFS

PLANES FOR USSR -- The transport equipment factory in Mielec is completing the assembly of parts for a new plane AN28 destined for transporting passengers, luggage and mail on local lines as well as for transporting of the sick. The main recipient of the plane is the Soviet Union which has supplied all the materials and equipment. Such a contract is profitable to Poland. Export of the plane ought to reduce our trade deficit with the Soviet Union. The engines are being assembled by the transport factory in Rzeszow. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 22 Aug 83 LD]

HALTED EXPORTS TO U.S. -- Some $15 million have been lost to date by factories exporting their products to the U.S. through the (?Montex-Metal) agency. This was caused by the withdrawal of most-favored nation status by the Washington administration. Due to the very steep increase of customs duties, the export ceased to pay and the factories had to give up the sale of its products in the U.S. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 22 Aug 83 LD]

CEAUSESCU SPEECH AT WORKSITE ANNIVERSARY RALLY

AU191745 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1604 GMT 19 Aug 83

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at Mass Rally in Bucharest marking the 35th anniversary of the first national youth worksites -- live]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends, on the 35th anniversary of the first national youth worksites, I would like to extend to all participants, brigade workers, all youth of our fatherland, and all the Romanian people warm, revolutionary, and Communist greetings as well as best wishes, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, the government, and myself personally. [cheers, chants] This big rally of our fatherland's youth takes place on the eve of the 39th anniversary of the victory of the revolution for social and national liberation and our fatherland's transition to the building of a free future, the socialist and communist future. [cheers, chants]

Those were years of work and struggle. From the very first days of the revolution, youth have fully participated in the war for the fatherland's liberation and for completely eliminating the Hitlerite occupiers. Our youth have forcefully contributed to the struggle to democratize the country and rebuild the whole country. In this huge struggle, our fatherland's youth made countless sacrifices. Now, on the eve of our great national day, from this rally of our fatherland's youth, I would like to pay ardent homage to all revolutionary strugglers who carried out the revolution for social and national liberation, and to our fatherland's army, which waged a resolute battle and in which the youth played a very important role in liberating our fatherland from the yoke of Hitlerite domination. [cheers, chants]

Even during the anti-Hitlerite war, when they were fighting alongside the Soviet Army, our fatherland's youth and all the people answered the party's call and pledged to work to develop the national economy, thus also creating necessary conditions to supply the front with everything required. At the same time, new projects were initiated in agriculture, industry, transportation, and other branches in order to rebuild the country after the destruction caused by the war. In those first months, we carried out the agrarian revolution in Romania, by eliminating the landlords and transferring all land into the hands of the working peasantry. The revolution for social and national liberation has marked the start of a resolute revolutionary struggle to thoroughly change our country, both from the social and economic viewpoints, and to raise Romania to higher peaks of development. In this struggle, our fatherland's youth honorably fulfilled the mission entrusted to them by the party and honored the trust given them by the people when they called upon the youth to be among the front ranks of the country's reconstruction. [cheers, chants]

In the millenia-old history of our fatherland, our fatherland's youth and young generations have always been in the front ranks of the strugglers for progress, independence, freedom, and social and national justice. The youth have always taken over and further developed the advanced and revolutionary virtues and traditions of our people, the longing for freedom, and the determination to be masters in their own country. The youth have always carried with pride the torch of socioeconomic progress and of social and national freedoms.

Our forefathers have made countless sacrifices for the existence and creation of the Romanian nation. In the great struggles waged by the workers class since its emergence -- the most advanced class of the society -- it has assumed the historical responsibility of leading the entire nation in building a new world, the classless society without oppressors. With the creation of the first workers party 90 years ago -- and this year we celebrated with justified pride this event and these revolutionary traditions of the workers class -- and with the creation of the RCP, the revolutionary struggle in our country has reached a higher stage.

In all these decisive events and in the revolutionary struggle carried out under RCP leadership, the youth and Union of Communist Youth [UCY] members were among the front ranks and spared no efforts, even sacrificing their lives, to ensure the fatherland's freedom and the people's well-being. [cheers, chants]

Then followed the years of socialist construction, when the first national youth worksites were also set up. But the youth were present in all sectors of activity to ensure the socioeconomic development of our fatherland, to nationalize the industry, to powerfully develop the socialist industry, to create a modern socialist agriculture, to carry out the cultural revolution, and to create an advanced culture and science. All this has required consistent efforts and revolutionary actions on the part of our people and workers class in the years of socialist construction. Our fatherland's youth were present in all these actions, thus performing their duty to the party, fatherland, and people.

From the first worksites in Bumbesti-Livezeni, Salva-Visev, and Agnita-Botorca, and up to the great constructions of these days, 35 years have passed. But in these years, our fatherland has turned from a country with a backward industry into an industrial-agrarian country with a developed industry and agriculture in the full swing of development. This has ensured the continuous increase in the material and intellectual living standard of our fatherland. [cheers, chants]

We have built scores of new industrial platforms, new railways, power lines, and hydropower stations like the Iron Gates I and II, as well as many other power stations inside the country; we have also built thermopower stations. Actually, we have renewed the entire face of the country. There is no town and village that does not show the results of the self-denying work of all the people and youth. Through our work under the leadership of the Communist Party, we have built a new Romania, as it has never been before. [cheers, chants]

A few hours ago I attended the completion of the latest section of the Bucharest subway connecting the Militari and 23 August areas. This has been an old dream of the Bucharest inhabitants, to have a subway of their own. And now comrades, we have 27 km of subway, which in the next 4-5 years will reach 50 km. Here, too, our fatherland's youth have forcefully participated in this work and can proudly assert that they answered the party's call. [loud and prolonged applause, cheers, chants]

From this big rally I would like to extend to all those who worked in building the subway -- experts, workers, youth, and the Army -- warmest congratulations and the wish for new successes. [cheers, chants]

We have attained many results in the years of socialist construction, in industry, agriculture, construction, science, and culture. But I consider that one of the most important projects is the Danube-Black Sea Canal, which will shortly be commissioned and which provides a new outlet from the Danube into the sea. This canal has a great economic importance for our fatherland. In this activity, the youth had to build a very important section of the canal, apparently one of the most difficult ones. But they honorably fulfilled their mission, and that section of the canal was completed last week. Actually, one can state that our fatherland's youth has left its imprint upon this canal. [loud cheers, chants]

Centuries will pass and all those who will go along this canal will be able to view the monumental construction built by youth as a symbol of the revolutionary spirit and the heroic work performed by our fatherland's youth at this canal and throughout the country. [cheers, chants]

But what is more important than all constructions is the fact that our fatherland's youth have learned to work and live in a revolutionary spirit and that they have acquired a lofty revolutionary concept of the world and life. In the process of this huge work, in this revolutionary struggle a revolutionary youth, a new man, conscious builder of socialism and communism, was shaped. And this is the most important achievement of our party's socialist revolution. [cheers, chants]

It is a good thing that we have organized this big rally in honor of brigade workers. However, I believe that in order to constantly honor the heroic work performed by youth it would be a good thing to organize each year a day of young brigade workers, a day of young revolutionaries brought up in the process of work and struggle. [cheers, chants] I would say that this day should take place each year in August, that is, on the third Sunday in August. [cheers, chants] At the same time, comrades, I think it would be a good thing, in addition to the monumental construction at the canal, to erect a monument in our fatherland's capital built by youth honoring young brigade workers. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, for all the achievements in all fields I would like to extend to the young brigade workers and to the fatherland's youth, and to all Romanian people, warmest congratulations and to wish them increasingly new successes in implementing the 12th party congress decisions and the party program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, we are honoring and celebrating brigade workers and our fatherland's youth at this point; however, we must think of the future. While taking pride in what we have achieved thus far, we must take into consideration that the 12th party congress and the national conference have set forth great tasks regarding the fatherland's transition to a new development stage, the achievement of a new quality in work and life in all fields, ensuring energy independence, and especially regarding the achievement of a new agrarian revolution.

It is our task to engage with all our might in implementing those programs which will ensure the elevation of our fatherland onto a higher development level and which will ensure the implementation of the party program. I have spoken about all this in the past months on several occasions, including at the recent meeting with the party aktiv. It is necessary for us to understand that we have reached a new stage of revolutionary struggle. Everything we have achieved thus far will ensure a firm progress of our revolution of changing our country and raising it onto the highest peaks of progress and civilization, of constantly strengthening [Ceausescu corrects himself] of constantly improving the people's material and cultural well-being, and of strengthening Romania's independence and sovereignty. [cheers, chants]

The party Central Committee plenum of June adopted an extensive program on transforming nature in order to ensure the necessary conditions for achieving good agricultural crops under any kind of climatic conditions. You are familiar with that program's provisions. I do not now want to mention them again. However, in implementing that program we have in mind that youth should irrigate at least 500,000 hectacres, and also carry out other drainage and soil amelioration work. We want the young brigade workers and our fatherland's youth to write their names on this huge revolutionary activity of transforming nature and of setting a lasting basis for the people's well-being and for the fatherland's independence. [cheers, chants] I am fully convinced that our fatherland's youth will honorably fulfill this lofty mission, that the new worksite in the agricultural field, but also the second variant of the Danube-Black Sea Canal -- which has to be completed in the coming 2 years -- the new canal between Bucharest and the Danube, and the new irrigation projects will be an occasion for the assertion of the force and creative energy of our fatherland's youth.

I am convinced that new detachments of brigade workers and youth -- workers, peasants, and intellectuals, irrespective of nationality -- will engage with all their youthful elan to demonstrate the revolutionary force, the energy of work, and creativity of youth who are masters of their destiny and participating consciously, together with all our people, in forging Romania's free, communist future. [cheers, chants]

Along with proceeding to implementing the new targets, we actually proceed to a new development stage of the actions of youth and of youth brigades in the activity of transforming the fatherland and nature and, at the same time, of raising the revolutionary awareness of our fatherland's youth and of all our people to a higher level. We must constantly bear in mind that we are building a new society, and together with it we shape a new man; the man of the socialist and communist society must master all achievements of science and everything good that human knowledge has created in all fields; we need a youth armed with the most modern achievements of science in all fields, as well as a revolutionary youth who will know how th carry on fraternity, freedom, and progress and who will represent a guarantee for strengthening our fatherland, for ensuring its independence, sovereignty, and communist future. [cheers, chants] From this big rally I want to extend a revolutionary call to all our fatherland's youth to engage with all their youthful energy both in the struggle and work aimed at implementing the party program and in the struggle and work aimed at acquiring everything that is new in science, technology, and human knowledge, so as to become constant revolutionaries and to show, under all circumstances, receptivity and determination in the struggle for what is new and in the struggle against everything that is old and obsolete in order to always ensure our fatherland's advance toward progress and civilization. I want our fatherland's youth to live and work in a revolutionary and communist spirit, and to ensure our fatherland's future. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, we are engaged in the great work of the fatherland's revolutionary transformation. Therefore we need peace; we and all the other peoples in the world. In this spirit, our party and government and all Romanian people are acting with all their determination to achieve peace and cooperation, and to ensure each person's and each people's right to life, freedom and independence. There is no more important right than the right to live in peace and to live freely, and we will do all we can to contribute to the victory of peace, to disarmament, and primarily to nuclear disarmament. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu-peace"]

We believe that it is necessary to do everything to stop the deployment of the medium-range missiles this year. It is necessary for all peoples, all politicians, and all those to whom life and freedom are dear to raise their voice, to unite their efforts to stop the deployment of new missiles and to bring about the withdrawal an destruction of the ones in place. We do not want nuclear missiles in Europe. We want a Europe without nuclear weapons, a Europe of peaceful cooperation, of well-being, and happiness. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu-peace"]

It is necessary for us to do all we can to stop all military conflicts, to resolve disputes between countries solely by negotiations. We firmly advocate a new world economic order that will eliminate underdevelopment and the division of the world into rich and poor, and we firmly advocate a better and more just world in which each nation is able to develop freely as it desires, without any outside interference. [cheers, chants] We highly appreciate the peace movements in Europe and everywhere and we are firmly convinced that in acting with greater determination and by uniting their forces, the peoples everywhere will be able to stop the arms race and ensure peace and the transition to disarmament, and primarily nuclear disarmament; they will be able to ensure people's right to life, to freedom. [cheers, chants]

In this great struggle youth have to play a role of great importance. I want our fatherland's youth to strengthen relations and solidarity with youth from everywhere in order to stop the war. We want to change nature in our fatherland; we want to build new citadels of industry, of agriculture, science, and culture, but we want them not to be destroyed by a nuclear bomb. Therefore, we must do all we can and not spare any efforts in defending peace because this is in keeping with the interests of each nation and each people both in Europe and throughout the world. Therefore, we are convinced that we will be able to ensure peace throughout the world. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades, in conclusion once again I would like to stress that our party, our people highly appreciate the activity carried out by the young generation and by all youth, and that they are firmly convinced that in the future, too, our fatherland's youth will fulfill their duty where this is required by the party, the fatherland, and the cause of socialism and communism. [cheers, chants]

I wish you all and all our fatherland's youth ever greater success in your work, education, and life and in the revolutionary struggle. May you grow like our fatherland's woods, which grew in freedom and always served the Romanian people alone. In all your actions always bear in mind the cause of the people, freedom, independence, socialism, communism, peace, and cooperation in the world. [cheers, chants]

It is true that I am no longer young, but I have the satisfaction that when I was your age I wholeheartedly served the cause of the party and the people. I am convinced that our fatherland's youth will similarly do their duty, under any circumstances. [cheers, chants]

Although I am no longer young, I feel young amidst the youth. I am a Communist, and I will do everything for the happiness of my people, fatherland, and youth, and for the cause of communism. [cheers, chants]

Once again, I wish you ever greater success in the revolutionary struggle, much health and happiness. [cheers, chants]

Long live the enthusiastic youth of Socialist Romania. [cheers, chants]

Long live the UCY, the revolutionary organization of Romanian youth. [cheers, chants]

Long live the Romanian people, conscious builder of socialism and communism. [cheers, chants]

Long live the RCP, the glorious leader of the Romanian people along the road of socialism and communism, well-being, and happiness. [cheers, chants]

Long live the international solidarirty of all peace-loving forces. Long live cooperation and peace in the world. [cheers, chants]

CEAUSESCU, OTHER LEADERS MARK NATIONAL DAY

Officials Lay Wreaths

AU221154 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1103 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/8/1983 -- In marking of the 39th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation, on August 22 solemnities were organized during which floral wreaths were lain at the Memorial to the Heroes of the Struggle for the Liberation of the People and Homeland, and for Socialism, the Memorial to the Heroes of the Homeland, and the Memorial to the Soviet Heroes.

[name indistinct] Ilie Verdet, Gheorghe Oprea, Ludovic Fazekas, Alexandrina Gainuse, Constantin Olteanu, Gheorghe Pana, Miu Dobrescu, members of the CC of the RCP and of the State Council and government, active and reserve generals, former commanders of great units on the anti-Hitler front, heads of central institutions, of mass and public organizations, delegations of working people of Bucharest enterprises and institutions participated.

Floral wreaths were lain on behalf of RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, and of the Central Committee of the RCP, of the State Council and Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, of ministries, central institutions, of mass and public organizations, of the Committee of Former Fighters and Veterans of the Anti-fascist War, as also on behalf of Bucharest enterprises.

The solemnity by the Memorial to the Soviet Heroes was attended by E.M. Tyazhelnikov, Soviet ambassador in Bucharest.

The same day, at the graveyard of the British soliers that fell in the antifascist struggle in the Romanian territory, floral wreaths were lain on behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu, of the State Council and of the government, of the Ministry of National Defence and of the People's Council of the Bucharest Municipality.

Participating in the solemnity were Manea Manescu, vice-president of the State Council, Dumitru Apostoiu, presidential secretary and secretary of the State Council, and other officials.

The same day wreaths were also lain at memorials and graveyards of the Romaian heroes in Bucharest and in other localities throughout the country, as also at the memorials and graveyards of the Soviet heroes who fell in the antifascist struggle in the Romanian territory.

President Attends Festive Meeting

AU221825 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1743 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/8/1983 -- A festive meeting took place in Bucharest today, attended by President Nicolae Ceausescu, Elena Ceausescu, by other party and state leaders, that marked the 39th anniversary of the anti-fascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation.

The meeting was also attended by members of the Central Committee of the RCP, of the State Council and of the government, party members since the years of underground activity, participants in the revolutionary events of August 1944, veterans of the anti-Hitler war, generals, party and state activists, working people of Bucharest enterprises and institutions, scientists and men of letters, artists.

Foreign guests, heads of diplomatic missions accredited in Bucharest, Romanian and foreign journalists were also present.

The meeting was opened by Gheorghe Pana, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, mayor general of the capital city.

Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister, spoke about the significance of August 23.

The festive meeting concluded with a gala show.

Oprea Addresses Meeting

AU221831 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1746 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/08/1983 -- Speaking during the festive meeting that took place in Bucharest on August 22 on the national day of Romania -- the 39th anniversary of the victorious anti-fascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation -- Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister, stressed that the revolutionary act of August 23, 1944, a crowning of long and heroic national and social struggles, marked the beginning of the revolution which led to the winning of the country's real independence, to the attainment of the Romanian people's ideals of justice and freedom, to Romania's revolutionary, socialist transformation. The victory of August 23, the speaker went on, brilliantly demonstrated the capacity of the Romanian Communist Party to organize and guide the struggle of all the progressive forces of the nation, of the largest social categories for safeguarding the country's vital interests.

Starting from a thorough analysis of the home situation, of the historical moment the Romanian society was in those years just as of the favourable international circumstances -- created by the (?victories) won by the Soviet Union, by the other states members of the anti-fascist coalition against Hitler's Germany -- the RCP initiated and led the action of overthrowing Antonescu's dictatorship, of re-establishing the country's national independence and territorial integrity. Once the fascist domination was removed, the broad masses of people, the democratic forces imprinted a new course of the country's home and foreign policy. Romania immediately joined the anti-Hitler coalition with her entire military and material potential. The Romanian Army covered itself with glory in the heavy battles for chasing the Hitlerite-Horthy troops away from the homeland's territory, for freeing Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Austria, shedding their blood for the final victory over fascism and making a substantial contribution to ending the war sooner.

The speaker paid homage to the heroes of the anti-fascist fight, to the communists, members of the anti-fascist resistance, to the soldiers and officers of the Romanian Army that sacrificed their lives for the country's freedom and independence, to the Soviet soldiers who made the greatest sacrifices for saving mankind from fascist slavery -- to the soldiers of the other states of the anti-Hitler coalition for their contribution to defeating fascism, to the millions upon millions of anti-fascist militants and partisans of the resistance movements everywhere. The speaker then showed that Romania's national liberation marked the beginning of dee-going, renewing transformations in the life of our entire society.

Under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party, the opposition of the reactionary forces and their sabotaging were overcome, the country was democratized and the entire state power passed into the hands of the working class and of the other working people -- which led to the liquidation of the old economic and social structures based on inequity and exploitation, to the building of the socialist society. The remarkable achievements scored in socioeconomic development in all fields of activity are the outcome of the correct policy prompted by the RCP, of its capacity to mobilize, organize and lead the working class, the peasantry, the intelligentsia, the entire people in the history work of revolutionary changing the society, the speaker said, mentioning that within this grand revolutionary process the Ninth RCP Congress, when Nicolae Ceausescu was elected at head of the party, was a historic, highly significant moment in this grand revolutionary process.

In the over 18 years elapsed since that congress Romania has witnessed the most dynamic development in her whole history being today a flourishing country whose peopel is free and master of its destiny, resolved to build socialism and communism on its homeland's soil. The speaker said that our country's socialist industry produced by almost 54 times more than in 1938, the number of the working personnel grew by 5.7 times, the social product by 15 times and the per capita national income by 14 times. Romania is by 16 times richer now than in 1950, the first year of the first five-year plan period. Agriculture has also witnessed powerful development, being grounded on the solid foundation of socialist property and operating a modern technical-material base which led to a 3.5-time growth of farm output as compared to 1950.

The sustained development of the economy provided conditions for a steady advancement of science, education and culture, for a systematic rise in the material and spiritual welfare of the whole people. The speaker stressed that the historic achievements scored over these years were the outcome of a conscious, enthusiastic participation of the working class, of the peasantry, of the intelligentsia, of the young people, of all the working people, irrespective of nationality, in implementing the mobilizing programmes the party adopted for the homeland's progress. He showed that, marking the glorious liberation day, numerous collectivities of working people in industry reported the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the plan for eight months and most warmly congratulated, on behalf of the party and state leadership, the heroic working class, the peasantry and the intelligentisa, all working people irrespective of nationality who, through self-denying revolutionary work and patriotic devotion, unswervingly implement the resolutions of the twelfth congress and of the national conference of the RCP with a view to ensuring the flourishing of free, independent and sovereign Socialist Romania.

Referring next to the tasks the twelfth congress and the national conference of the party placed before the Romanian people as regards Romania's transition to a new development stage, the achievement of a new quality of work and life in all fields, the ensurance of energy self-sufficiency and, especially, the achievement of a new agrarian revolution, Gheorghe Oprea mentioned that the plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the RCP of June this year and the recent session of the Grand National Assembly adopted documents of exceptional importance.

Referring to questions of the current international life, the speaker showed that owning to the principles of her foreign policy and her reverberating initiatives, Romania asserts herself ever more powerfully in the family of the states of the world and participates ever more actively in the international life, in the settlement of the major questions of concern to mankind.

Socialist Romania, he said, consistently works for the broad development of her relations of friendship and collaboration with all the socialist countries, with the developing and non-aligned countries, expands, in the spirit of peaceful coexistence, her relations of cooperation with the developed states, with all the states of the world, irrespective of their social system, continuously enhances her participation in the world exchange of material and spiritual assets and her contribution to debating and solving the serious problems of the contemporary world.

Romania firmly grounds her international activity on the principles of fully equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, mutual advantage, non-recourse to the use and threat of force, observance of each people's right to self-reliantly decide its destinies.

After mentioning that the RCP and Romanian state consider that the halting of the arms race and the achievement of a passage to tangible, efficient measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place, are the fundamental questions of the current epoch, he said: As was shown in the messages sent by President Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, to the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, to Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CC of the CPSU, and to the President of the United States of America, Ronald Reagan, one of the great imperatives of the present is to do everything possible to halt the deployment of new medium-range missiles in Europe, withdraw and scrap the ones on place, eliminate all types of nuclear weapons from the continent and ensure the successful conclusion of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva.

In the outlook of the RCP and the Romanian state, the questions of disarmament and development are closely, organically related to each other, he said showing that the cessation of the arms race and the achievement of disarmament would provide the necessary climate and means for a successful approach to the serious socioeconomic problems facing the peoples at present, and especially for the eradication of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new world economic order.

Highlighting that Socialist Romania, the foreign policy of the RCP and the Romanian state enjoy tremendous international prestige, the speaker showed in conclusion that that unanimous recognition was a natural outcome of the highly reverberating initiatives and proposals advanced by Romania, of her resolute actions in favor of the fundamental interests of the Romanian people, of all peoples, of the policy of peace, independence and productive collaboration among nations promoted with clear-sightedness by the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu.

Ceausescu Attends Reception

AU221833 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1812 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/8/1983 -- The Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and the State Council of Romania, gave a reception at the palace in Victoriei Square on August 22 to mark the national day of the Romanian people. Attending were President Nicolae Ceausescu, Elena Ceausescu, Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu, members of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, of the State Council and of the government, party members since the years of underground activity, participants in the anti-fascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation of August 1944, veterans of the anti-Hitler war, executivesexecutives of mass and public organizations, generals, heroes of socialist labor, men of letters and science, representatives of religious denominations, journalists.

Present were foreign guests, invited to take part in the festivities occasioned by Romania's national day. Heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Romania, military attaches, other members of the diplomatic corps were also present.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu cordially conversed with foreign guests.

The reception proceeded in an atmosphere of warm cordiality and friendship.

GIOSAN RECEIVES FRENCH PARLIAMENTARIANS 19 AUG

AU201835 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1654 GMT 19 Aug 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/8/1983 -- On August 19 Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Romania, received a delegation of the France-Romania Group of Friendship of the French Senate, headed by Senator Lucien Andre Gauthier, president of the group now visiting Romania.

During the interview the sides expressed satisfaction at the continuously ascending evolution of the traditional relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and France, and highlighted the decisive part played by the understandings agreed upon during the Romanian-French summit dialogue in the deepening and diversification of these relations. The sides also expressed the common wish to further develop the collaboration between the parliaments of the two countries, between the parliamentary groups of friendship, to the interest of the Romanian and French peoples, of the cause of peace, detente and international understanding.

Andrei Receives Group

AU221156 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1126 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/8/1983 -- Aspects of the development of the Romanian-French relations and of the international life, particularly related to disarmament and security in Europe, were approached on August 22, in Bucharest during the call paid on Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei by the France-Romania Group of Friendship of the French Senate, headed by Senator Lucien Andre Gauthier, president of the group.

On August 22 the French delegation met Ion Stanciu, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

Ceausescu Meets Parliamentarians

AU221557 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1505 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/08/1983 -- On August 22, Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received the delegation of the France-Romania Friendship Group of the French Senate, led by Senator Lucien Andre Gauthier, president of the group, who pay a visit to Romania upon the invitation of the Romania-France Parliamentary Group for Relations of Friendship of the Grand National Assembly.

On the occasion, greetings were exchanged between president Nicolae Ceausescu, and Alain Poher, president of the French Senate.

During the interview, the close, traditional relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and France were highlighted which register a continuous development on the basis of the agreements covenanted during the Romanian-French summit dialogue. At the same time, it was considered that possibilities existed to further deepen and diversify those relations on the political, economic, technological, scientific and cultural planes, as well as in other domains of mutual interest. In this context, the contribution of the two countries' parliaments and of the parliamentary friendship groups was underlined with a view to intensifying the multilateral relations between Romania and France, ensuring ever closer rapprochement between the Romanian and the French peoples, to a reciprocal benefit, and to the benefit of the cause of peace, detente, and international understanding.

Views were also exchanged on current problems of international life. It was underlined that, given the extreme tension in the present-day world all the states should act so as to lessen international tension, resume and continue the policy of detente and respect for national independence, settle all differences in various regions of the world by political means, through negotiations, to rule out the use and threat of force from interstate relations.

During the interview, the particular importance was brought to the fore of achieving security and devloping collaboration on the European Continent. The exchange of views also stressed the importance of passing to practical, tangible measures of halting the arms race and the development of nuclear armament, measures providing for a military balance not by increasing but by decreasing military budgets, the number of weapons and troops.

Moreover, the importance was highlighted of the actions of the parliaments for the development of the policy of peace and security on the European Continent, just as their contribution to strengthening security, peace, and international collaboration. The interview proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

MUBARAK SENDS CEAUSESCU LETTER ON CHAD

NC221352 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1335 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Text] Cairo, 22 Aug (MENA) -- MENA has learned that President Muhammad Husni Mubarak today sent an important and urgent letter to Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu. The letter was delivered by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali to Romanian Ambassador Ion Iosefide when 'Ali received the ambassador today.

An offical source in the Foreign Ministry told MENA that President Mubarak's letter deals with the situation in North Africa and in Chad and in the surrounding area. The source said the letter reflects Egypts's viewpoint on and its assessment of the situation in Chad and in the area around it.

In the past few days, President Mubarak received a letter from Romanian President Ceausescu on thesame subject. These letters have been exchanged within the context of the continuing consultations between the two countries.

GABONESE PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES 22 AUG

AU221555 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1428 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/8/1983 -- A delegation of the Parti Democratique Gabonais [PDG], led by Leon Auge, member of the Political Bureau of the PDG, permanent delegate of the secretary-general of the PDG, arrived in Bucharest on August 22 for a visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

PRESIDENT MEETS DEPARTING MALAYSIA AMBASSADOR

AU211327 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1629 GMT 19 Aug 83

[Text] BUCHAREST AGERPRES 19/8/83 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, received Ahmad Faiz bin Abdul Hamid, ambassador of Malaysia in Bucharest, for a farewell visit paid by the latter upon ending his mission in Romania, at Snagov, on August 18. The talks carried on in a cordial atmosphere.

McFARLANE'S MIDEAST MISSION SEEN AS 'FAILURE'

LD221558 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Traveling from one Arab capital to the other, Reagan's Near East envoy McFarlane has returned to Beirut. Except, maybe in Israel, he has nowhere managed to win over his numerous interlocutors to the American plan for a withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon, in accordance with which the Israeli withdrawal is made conditional upon the withdrawal of Syrian units. He experienced his greatest disappointment in Cairo, where Egyptian President Husni Mubarak informed him that the Israelis must withdraw from Lebanon unconditionally [passage indistinct] Syrian withdrawal. Egypt has even offered diplomatic services to Syria, which will probably not be accepted in Damascus, since these imply indirect contacts with Israel. Syria, that is, does not accept that the presence of its units in Lebanon should in any way be linked to Israeli aggression in that country. The government in Damascus is convinced, on the other hand, that Washington is continuing to do everything possible to ensure that Israel retains part of Lebanese territory and that the aim of the American peace mission in the Near East amounts to the Arabs yet again paying the price for Israeli hegemonism.

It is hard to say what Washington hoped for from the Cairo visit, but everything points to the conclusion that the meeting between Reagan's envoy and Mubarak and Butrus Ghali was a total failure. The United States is particularly worried about Egypt's desire for the Soviet Union to be involved in settling the Near East crisis. This does not suit Washington at all, and it will do everything possible to maintain its role of chief [word indistinct] in that part of the world.

With the first round of negotiations with Israel and the Arab countries completed, without any visible results at that, the mission of Reagan's envoy is starting to be reminiscent of the unsuccessful tour of his predecessor, Philip Habib. Without any fresh ideas, another meeting with the Syrians would be meaningless, and as things stand at the moment, Washington is not prepared -- all the more so in this preelection year -- to renounce anything at all with which Israel could not agree. [passage indistinct]

ZAGREB URGES SUMMIT AT UNGA SESSION

LD212248 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 21 Aug 83

[Text] Will this year's session of the UN General Assembly [UNGA], which begins next month, be the scene of a summit? This would not be without precedent because, as Filip Svetic stresses, the sessions have in the past, during times of exceptionally complex international circumstances -- which also exist now -- turned into a such an event, but above all into a dialogue of the nonaligned.

[Svetic] The answer to such a question is, of course, already known. Some 30 heads of state and government have already indicated that they will come to the palace on the East River. Most of them are from nonaligned countries, including Yugoslavia, but also from a number of developed countries, chiefly European ones. It is still uncertain how many of them will come in total, and whether Ronald Reagan and Yuriy Andropov, for instance, will be among them.

Washington and Moscow have still not, at least not publicly, responded to a call issued by Indira Gandhi, chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, immediately after the seventh summit, to world leaders to contribute by personal participation in the session of the world organization toward the preservation of threatened peace and security and the search for ways to break out of the vicious circle of the economic crisis and embark on the road [word indistinct] of the completely stagnated development of developing countries in particular.

This would not be a precedent, because General Assembly sessions have already been the stage on which a large number of heads of state and government have gathered; this was usually done at times of exceptionally grave international situations, and such a situation undoubtedly exists now. This in fact motivated Indira Gandhi to send such an appeal to world statesmen in the spirit of the message from New Delhi, above all to those of the great powers on which resolution of the major political and economic difficulties facing mankind depends most. All the more so since for such meetings, including that of the two superpowers, a diplomatically acceptable form has been offered. As opposed to the original idea, the talks would not be restricted to the rigid framework of an agenda established beforehand; this form would also not bind anybody to a joint communique about which many statesmen probably have great reservations, for various reasons. It would, in fact, be a completely informal gathering, in the course of which, whether in joint or separate meetings, views would be exchanged on crucial international problems, among which priority should undoubtedly be given to peace and security, disarmament, and development, some of which call for urgent solutions, without delay.

The meeting of the greatest possible number of statesmen at the headquarters of the world organization would therefore be a truly favorable opportunity for a new political incentive precisely for such a search for a solution, in particular to halt the arms race -- and on this issue Reagan's and Andropov's participation, and also that of heads of other nuclear powers, would be of particular significance -- and to continue the fundamental North-South dialogue, for which new incentives were provided by the recent UNCTAD session in Belgrade. This is all the more important since the question of development, stagnated by the general economic crisis, has not been [word indistinct] of the problems that the international community faces and that -- should urgent solutions not be found -- could increasingly threaten, along with the arms race, brittle world peace and security.

PRINCE SIHANOUK MEETS WITH CHARGE IN MOGADISHU

LD222044 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0735 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Text] Mogadishu, 22 Aug (TANJUG) -- Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, who is on a 4-day official visit to Somalia, has received here Dusko Matarugic, charge d'affaires at the SFRY Embassy in Somalia.

In a brief talk, they discussed the situation in Kampuchea, with particular reference to the activity of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, to find a peaceful and just solution to the problem of Kampuchea. Prince Sihanouk conveyed cordial greetings and thanks to the peoples and leadership of friendly Yugoslavia, who are extending all-round support to Democratic Kampuchea.

DRAGAN, IRAQI OFFICIALS DISCUSS COOPERATION

Dragan Meets Ramadan, 'Aziz

LD222027 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1700 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Text] Baghdad, August 22 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav-Iraqi economic cooperation and particularly conditions for the engagement of Yugoslav firms in Iraq's development programmes were the main topics of talks held by Yugoslav Vice Premier Zvone Dragan and high-ranking Iraqi political figures.

Dragan arrived in Baghdad Sunday evening on a brief working visit to Iraq. He has met so far with First Deputy Prime Minister and Member of the Revolutionary Command Council Taha Yasin Ramadan and Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz.

Additional Reporting

For Iraqi reportage on Dragan's visit, see the Iraqi section of the Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT for 22 and 23 August.

SARAJEVO PUBLICATION VIEWS VERDICT ON MUSLIMS

LD221948 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1525 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Text] Sarajevo, 22 Aug (TANJUG) -- In connection with the trial and handing down of sentences to a group that acted from positions of Muslim nationalism, the Sarajevo publication OSLOBODJENJE carries a commentary in tomorrow's issue by Izudin Filipovic, its chief and managing editor, which says, among other things:

Our public, and partly also the world public, followed the open, 1-month-long trial in Sarajevo with attention, but evidently not always for the same reasons. The applause in the courtroom that accompanied the handing down of the sentences represents the best indicator of the mood of our peoples. This was a kind of obituary to yet another enemy illusion, and perhaps even more than that, in view of the numerous comments and reactions, above all among the members of the Muslim people who have been asking with loathing: What was it that they wanted? Has history not been a good enough teacher to this enemy group? On whose behalf and in whose interest did they want to destroy our values and "build" some kind of "ethnically pure" Bosnia-Hercegovina in line with the principle of "unity of religion and the law."

Although the court did not concern itself with religion and believers, but with nationalistic, counterrevolutionary activity directed at destroying the constitutional order, the reactions of honest, socialist and self-management-oriented members of the Islamic denomination in our country also often included the view that the convicted persons, with their ideas and activity, were also attacking religion itself, the Koran, to which they so fervently referred in the "Islamic Declaration."

As regards reactions abroad, the impression one has is that the information media that followed the trial, in most cases, informed their readers objectively that this was a question of settling accounts with an enemy group that was planning the destruction of the constitutional order. Of course, the "interpretation" contained in a smaller number of reports by papers not always favorably disposed to Yugoslavia, papers which are close to those circles, in particular in the West, which never miss a single opportunity to fan illusions about the splitting of our country, is not unexpected.

There have been and will continue to be tendentious distortions of the truth about the position of individual nations in our country, about religious rights and freedoms. From this point of view, the trial in Sarajevo has been interpreted in some papers as an attack on Islam and on the members of the Muslim community! It would be truly futile to prove to such interpreters of pan-Islamic ideas the facts about the constitutional guarantees of the equality of all nations and nationalities in the SFRY and religious freedom, to enumerate facts and figures about religious premises and institutions of all denominations, including the Islamic religion.

The exponents of pan-Islamic ideas, champions of creating an Islamic state "from Casablanca to Jakarta," lose sight of the fact that this religion too has not succeeded in overcoming opposing class attitudes and existing differences and contradictions. Islam, even where it has been recognized officially as the state religion, is not a guarantee of cohesion and prosperity for those who practice it.

The "Islamic Declaration," as the ideological platform of the convicted group and practically identical with the program of the former fascist terrorist organization "Young Muslims," born at the beginning of World War II, is already the subject of analyses. On this occasion, along with the already pronounced assessments by the court, it would be well worthwhile to point out, it seems, the essential part of this text, with undoubted political implications, which envisages some kind of "turning a new page in its (Muslim) history" in Yugoslavia!

It is clear to everybody in our homeland, except to the group of convicted Islamic nationalists and similar and other enemies, that this page was definitively turned as far back as 1941. It is also clear that it was none other than the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, led by Tito, which turned it. And lastly, it is also clear that that page opened up the chapter of full equality, brotherhood, and unity of all nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, a chapter aspired to for centuries, a chapter on Yugoslavia's growth and its being a recognized and esteemed member of the international community having prestige, in the building and firmness of which one of the pillars is precisely national equality. And now someone wants to "turn a new page in history." Where to? Turn back?

The convicted group in Sarajevo is, of course, neither the first nor the only one to which an end has been put in our country. This latest example should, however, be considered as yet another warning about the enemy, regardless of its hue or program, which is not giving up. It would, therefore, not be amiss to constantly remind everyone to be vigilant, all sections of the system of social self-protection, in order that any kind of onslaught on the achievements of the socialist revolution and the constitutional order, will be met with readiness and smashed.

GENERAL DEFENDS 'UNITY-83' EXERCISE EXPENDITURE

LD221542 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1201 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Text] Pozarevac, 22 Aug (TANJUG) -- At the Veljko Dugosevic Barracks in Pozarevac today, the 41st anniversary of the formation of the Third Krajiska Proletarian National Liberation Shock Brigade was marked. Colonel General Milan Daljevic, assistant secretary for national defense, a veteran of this famous brigade, congratulated the men and officers of the Tomislaw Vukovic unit, which continues and fosters its traditions.

Pointing out that there is for our country and our revolution no path other than Tito's path, embodied in socialist self-management, equality, brotherhood and unity, and the conception of all-people's defense and nonaligned foreign policy, Daljevic stressed that Yugoslavia is ready and able at any moment to respond to all challenges and to defend the achievements made and affirmed in the national liberation war and in socialist construction.

Noting that, aware of the need for our defense forces always to be able to counter real dangers to the security of the country, even in the most difficult situations, we are at present exerting great efforts to further strengthen the defense and self-protection capabilities of society. Daljevic emphasized that in so doing we are devoting particular attention to practical exercises and tests of the capacities of components of the defense system to operate under wartime conditions. The joint tactical exercise "Unity-83" [Jedinstvo-83] will be held in the first half of September this year for this very purpose. This is the sole intention of the holding this exercise.

Yugoslavia has never indulged in sabre-rattling, nor will it ever do so. The fact that we have informed all countries participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in Helsinki, as well as neighboring Albania, about this exercise -- although we were not obliged to do so -- bears witness to this fact, Gen Daljevic went on to say.

The exercise will be held on the territory of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, for the test ranges at our disposal there are more suitable for accomplishing the planned goals. All the forces involved will operate in accordance with our conceptual and doctrinal principles, while the means for executing the exercise are, according to Milan Daljevic, provided for in this year's Yugoslav People's Army plan and have been secured on time. There has been speculation in some of the foreign media, questioning the justification for holding an exercise of such dimensions in the present economic situation. In this connection, I wish to say, Daljevic added, that in the past, even when times were considerably harder for us than they are today, there was never any dilemma about whether we should do what serves the interest of strengthening our defense and security. In so doing, we have always been guided by the standpoint that our funds allocated for these purposes must be managed with extreme rationality and economy and that the maximum savings should be made wherever possible, but never to the detriment of combat training and maintenance of combat readiness at the level required by the present. We are adhering consistently to this standpoint in this present situation, too, Daljevic emphasized.

Illustrating the fact that the policy of economic stabilization and the decisions of the last LCY Central Committee session on these problems are being consistently implemented in the Yugoslav People's Army, Daljevic emphasized that last year about 400 billion old dinars had been saved in the Army, and that there is constant insistence on achieving even greater results by means of increasing productivity, promoting labor organization, and even more meaningful use of every dinar.

Concluding his speech, Gen Daljevic paid tribute to the unit members for the high results achieved in strengthening morale and the political state of affairs and combat readiness, and called upon them to continue consistently to carry on the traditions of the Third Krajiska Brigade.

The best men and officers were awarded recognition at the ceremony for successes achieved in combat training and political education. Representatives of the Belgrade Military District, the town of Pozarevac and the environs, Titov Drvar, brigades of the Pozarevac-83 youth labor drive, and parents of many of the men were also present at the festivities marking the anniversary of the formation of the Third Krajiska Proletarian Brigade, along with a large number of brigade veterans.

A greetings telegram was sent from the festive gathering to the SFRY Presidency.

SLOVENIAN REVOLUTIONARY MIHA MARINKO DIES

Early Career Noted

AU220932 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1307 GMT 19 Aug 83

[Text] Ljubljana, August 19 (TANJUG) -- Miha Marinko, one of the most prominent figures in revolutionary transformation of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia and Yugoslavia, died in Ljubljana on Friday at the age of 83.

During his long-standing social and political activity, Marinko held a number of most responsible state and party offices, from premier of the republican government, to secretary of the Communist Party - League of Communists of Slovenia, Central Committee.

In particular, Miha Marinko and his work were linked inseparably with the introduction of self-management, efforts for just state borders and good relations with the neighboring countries, and cooperation with all democratic and peace-loving nations of the world on the basis of equality.

Marinko was elected to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia in 1934 and was active in the top party leadership throughout the subsequent 35-year period.

His fruitful revolutionary activity includes many articles, essays and other writings which made an ample contribution to self-management.

Miha Marinko was holder of a number of highest Yugoslav decorations, including the Order of People's Hero and the Order of the Yugoslav Grand Star.

Eulogy by Markovic

LD221456 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0937 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 22 Aug (TANJUG) -- A commemorative session of organs and organizations of the federation was held in Belgrade today, in connection with the death of Miha Marinko, People's Hero and member of the Council of the Federation. The assembly, at which last respects were paid to the deceased revolutionary, was opened by Krsto Popivoda, member of the Council of the Federation.

Those assembled rendered due honor to Miha Marinko with a minute's silence.

Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, spoke about the life and revolutionary career of People's Hero Miha Marinko, saying:

Comrade Miha Marinko, that prominent personality of our revolutionary workers' movement, People's Hero and Hero of Socialist Labor, Communist, Marxist and long-standing comrade at arms of Comrade Tito, is no longer with us.

At the important historic moment of the Yugoslav Communist Party's clash with the Cominform, Miha Marinko, as a responsible party leader, was determined in his defense and affirmation of our independent path of socialist development, firmly and consistently advocating the independence and equality of all peoples, countries and political movements. At meetings, mass rallies, and in public he exposed the true intentions of those bearing the Cominform resolution.

He condemned the bureaucratism that reduced the labor enthusiasm of the masses, and showed that the quality of life can be improved only by raising productivity, reducing manufacturing costs, and conducting economic activity in a more economic and efficient manner.

At the end of the 1950's, he drew attention to the weaknesses and shortcomings in the work of Communists, criticizing those Communists who had forgotten the common interest and solidarity of the working class, for whom material advantage and lack of concern for other work collectives had clouded their socialist perspective, so that they permitted the renewal of egoistic petty-property ideas.

He fought against localist and partial tendencies, while fighting equally against centralist and etatist tendencies. He stressed that self-management can and must be dominant over nationalist and localist aspirations.

A tireless builder of democratic, socialist social relations, Miha Marinko devoted exceptional attention to promoting social criticism. He believed that part of the essence of socialist self-managing democracy -- a live historical process -- lies in our constantly revealing and decisively criticizing our own shortcomings, and he advocated in particular the development of critical thinking in the LCY.

Miha Marinko belonged to that generation of Yugoslav revolutionaries who were the makers of history and whose work extends far into the future of all our nations and nationalities. Comrade Miha Marinko carried out his revolutionary tasks honorably. His work will therefore remain a source of inspiration for the revolutionary achievements of the present and future generations of Communists and all champions of socialism and social progress, a stimulus and model in the forthcoming stages of our struggle for socialist self-management and the all-round progress of our country.

Eternal glory and praise to Comrade Marinko!

Dragosavac Speaks at Funeral

LD221652 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1502 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Summary] Ljubljana, 22 Aug (TANJUG) -- Officers of the Yugoslav People's Army today placed the urn with Major General Marinko's mortal remains into the mausoleum of People's Heroes in Ljubljana. En route to the mausoleum, the funeral procession halted in front of the Monument of the Revolution in Revolution Square.

There, Joze Smole, president of the Ljubljana City LC Conference, Dusan Dragosavac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Andrej Marinc, president of the Slovene LC Central Committee, took leave of Miha Marinko with appropriate funeral orations. Following the speeches, the partisan choir sang the Internationale and then the procession proceeded to the mausoleum where Miha Marinko was buried to the strains of Lenin's funeral march.

EX-VICE PRESIDENT RANKOVIC DIES 19 AUG

LD192347 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1243 GMT 19 Aug 83

[Excerpts] Dubrovnik, 19 Aug (TANJUG) -- Aleksandar Rankovic, People's Hero and former vice president of Yugoslavia and member of Yugoslav Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, died in Dubrovnik at 0030 hours this morning as a result of an infarct of the heart.

At the Fourth Plenum of the LCY Central Committee, in Brioni, in July 1966, Rankovic's activity in the period following the eighth congress (1964) was denounced as being antiparty. Due to his opposition to development of socialist self-management and the policy of national equality from bureaucratic-dogmatic positions, and abuse of his functions in the state security service, Rankovic was deprived of all his functions in the LCY. At the session of the Serbian LC Central Committee on 14 and 15 September 1966, he was expelled from the LCY and then pensioned off.

OIL INDUSTRY IMPORT, EXPORT STATISTICS

AU181407 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 11 Aug 83 p 1

[Bojan Jager and Tonja Slokar report]

[Summary] Belgrade, Ljubljana, 10 Aug -- In the first half of this year, the oil refineries processed 6.3 million tons of domestically produced and imported oil, or 17.5 percent less than planned. In the same period, 6.36 million tons of oil products were sold on the domestic market, or 21 percent less than envisaged by the energy plan, and some 450,000 tons less than during the same period last year.

In the first half of this year, 793,000 tons of gasoline were used, or 25 percent less than planned. The consumption of diesel oil and fuel oil was 1.95 million tons, or 15 percent less than planned. The consumption of heavy oil was 2.4 million tons, or 4.7 percent less than planned.

In July and August, the monthly import of oil averaged 700,000 to 800,000 tons, and it is expected that the market will be well supplied with oil products in August and September.

In the first half of this year, 2.08 million tons of oil were produced in the country, or 2.5 percent less than planned. Total oil imports of 4.2 million tons in the first half of this year were 24 percent lower than planned. Of this quantity, 1.6 million tons of oil were imported from the hard currency area, or 30 percent less than planned. The import of a recovered oil products in the first half of this year was 390,000 tons, or 12.9 percent less than planned.

"The INA [Petroleum Refineries and Sales Enterprise] oil work organization must export 726,000 tons of oil and oil products (500,000 tons of oil and 226,000 tons of oil products) in order to settle its obligations to foreign countries due in August."

"The domestic market will, naturally, be deprived of this quantity, and for this reason it will be necessary to adjust the energy plan."

In the first 7 months of this year, Slovenia received barely 82 percent of the oil products envisaged by the energy plan. Now, when Croatia has been given permission to export oil and oil products, it is feared that the supply of Slovenia's market will be further reduced.

POWER SHORTAGES IN MACEDONIA FORCES CUTBACKS

AU181554 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Aug 83 p 5

[S. Paskovski report]

[Summary] Skopje, 16 Aug -- The third stage of restriction in the use of electricity is now in force in Macedonia, and the fourth stage is in sight. This implies, among other things, that large consumers and whole settlements will have their electricity disconnected.

In August, Macedonia daily ensures barely 13 million kwh of electricity, or 2 million kwh less than planned. Mile Stojanovski, director of the Macedonian Power Generating Board, said that there are four main reasons for the electricity shortage: The thermoelectric powerplants cannot operate at full capacity because of the low level of water in reservoirs; the Oslomej thermoelectric power plant is being overhauled; there is an irregular supply of electricity from the Sostanj thermoelectric power plant in Slovenia; and there is a shortage of heavy oil for the Negotino thermoelectric power plant.

DOMESTIC MARKET SUPPLY TERMED 'SOMEWHAT BETTER'

AU181852 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Aug 83 p 1

[Unattributed report]

[Summary] "The supply of the domestic market with the so-called 'products of special importance for the people' is currently somewhat better, especially in the tourist resort regions, than in the preceding period. However, certain shortages continue. This conclusion is based on information provided by the Federal Secretariat for Markets and General Economic Affairs."

The stocks of edible oil are now sufficient for regular supply of the market, and the Coordination Committee for Implementing the Social Accord on Ensuring and Using Foreign Exchange Funds for Imports of Vital Products believes that all restrictions in the distribution of this product should be abolished. There have been shortages of sugar in some parts of the country because of a delay in imports: Only 91,650 tons of the planned 180,000 tons of sugar had been imported by the middle of July. It is an unfortunate circumstance that, at the same time, world prices for sugar are increasing. To improve the situation, the Federal Directorate for Food Reserves has released 35,000 tons of sugar for public distribution, and it has been agreed that the appropriate republican and provincial directorates should take similar actions.

As a result of the record wheat deliveries, there are no problems in the supply of flour. The supply of milk and milk products has improved, but the production of butter is still insufficient, and it has been agreed to import 5,000 tons of butter. The Federal Directorate for Food Reserves has already released 4,000 tons of butter to the market on the basis of this agreement.

It is also planned to import 6,000 tons of powdered milk; 1,000 tons of cheese for processing; and 17,000 tons of fresh milk; and $3 million will be used to purchase the necessary packing materials for milk and milk products.

The supply of medicines is still unsatisfactory, but further improvement can be expected soon as a result of the importation of some of the most essential medicines and medical supplies. In the first 6 months this year, Yugoslav industry produced 121,715 tons of detergents, which were 4 percent short of the planned quantity. Although production has increased, as compared with 1982, and although 29,600 tons of detergents have been imported, detergents are still in short supply.

The supply of young beef and pork has increased since April, and it is believed that the meat supply will be normalized on a long-term basis as a result of imports of soybeans and soybean fodder and the approved compensation transaction of $6 million for the imports of livestock fodder. As regards coffee, by the middle of July Yugoslavia had concluded agreements for imports of 33,208 tons of coffee, of which 12,414 had been already imported by that date, while another 2,445 tons were held by customs. The regional distribution of imported coffee is satisfactory, with the exception of Kosovo, which, by the middle of July, had made no arrangements for the import of coffee.

MARKOVIC ON COUNTRYSIDE-ORIENTED INDUSTRY

LD192001 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1430 GMT 19 Aug 83

[Excerpts] Vranje, 19 Aug (TANJUG) -- Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Zika Radojlovic, president of the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Serbia, today attended the opening of the readymade clothing works at Golemo Selo, in Poljanica, near Vranje, which was built with the resources of the Vranje Cotton Combine. At a public meeting held on the occasion, Dragoslav Markovic said that the new plant at Golemo Selo was very important, not only for the economically undeveloped Poljanica and Vranje Municipality, but also for our entire economic stabilization policy. This project was built within the framework of our policy of faster development of economically undeveloped areas.

Although our entire development policy has produced great results, Dragoslav Markovic emphasized, the truth is that we made a mistake by concentrating industry in large towns where a complete infrastructure exists. The new factories made possible increased employment, higher income, and other comforts, but at the same time they influenced migration trends. Now we have different circumstances, Dragoslav Markovic stressed, because we have built roads in hilly areas that have electricity, water, and almost all the infrastructure projects. In this situation, it is economically logical to build smaller factories, works, and projects of small-size economy in these smaller places where people have already solved their housing problems. Thus, we shall be able to halt migration trends more quickly because a man who can get a job in the village has no need to go to town where he does not even have a place to live. In this way, we shall ensure jobs for some, while others will stay on the land and make a considerable contribution to the intensification of agricultural production, Dragoslav Markovic said. The works at Golemo Selo, therefore, should not be viewed only as a capacity of small-size economy, but also as a project that will indirectly promote agricultural production in this area. It is understandable, Markovic concluded, that all this will also require the creation of cultural and other conditions that will make people stay in the countryside.